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to disease, and no more. Tender with irr punity. If they are sick, they they are well, they will do patient who has been prostrated; see his bent-up, tottering form a grain; see his long-lost appears by features blossom into health. Here where foul blood has burst skin is covered with sores, who manguish. He has been drenched experience where foul blood has burst skin is covered with sores, who manguish. He has been drenched experience which are the same been drenched experience which so with sores, who manguish. He has been drenched experience which same hold; see the late leper that is clean, nose angry humors have planted not and bones; move him, and he too has been sonked through dy with liniments and salves; give if his blood; they may not eare to ease which no mortal power he walks with crutches now; and they have cured him. Give them ggard dyspentic, whose gnawng o eaten every smile from his face, in his body, whose gnawng o eaten every smile from his face, in his body, whose gnawng o eaten every smile from his face, in his body way and of exercise, or mental ng disease, has de ranged the inner-ton. assimilation, or secretion, till. Her blood is vitiated, her heath see Pills to stimulate the vital prinor, to cast out the betructions, and mot the blood. Now look againser cheek, and where lately sorrow ery feature. See he aweet infant its wan, siekly features tell you painfully dissinct, that they are eatienched-up nose and cars, and residenced from the body. Now turn dy bloom of childhood. Its in other was a supplier of Appetite, King's laulency, Loss of Appe

# A second second

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

NO. 625.

may be made to it, on the same terms.

The National Era is published every Thurs

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mean to be expecially withering, "I should not expected the window of the search of the product possession neither of a head nor a heart, even if she chooses to keep the latter to herself and Apollo; nay, I think that she must have one,

and a great one, though calm, and At 1 issue from itself,
To soothe and sympathize;
else how should she be let into the secret of those shrinking sorrows and struggles of her own sex, which she rises above in her individual life, yet makes her own in order to bespeak for others the sympathy and compassion which quently, that they seem, to those too selfish to understand her self-forgetfulness, to be her own, while the real sufferers remain sheltered and om from egotism by never caring to come forward in propria persona to explain herself. She minds her own business; and if other people will not mind theirs, I would rather that she hould laugh than cry. Because, though a woman, she is human, and ambition belongs to no sne is numan, and ambition belongs to—not manly merely, but—essential human nature, she is ambitious. Her sisters, not daring to be 'strong-minded' enough to look higher, are ambitious of fine houses, clothes, and equipages; she of fine poems, pictures, or statues. Their she of fine poems, pictures, or statues. Their triumphs are over the rest of her sex; hers for the rest of her sex. A few more women like her, in the study and the studio, and the world will find out and acknowledge that there is a

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The proper interest amonting a least price to the factor of the property of the factor of the fac

the dear old days it sounds! How unfortunates the least have the part of the p

elderly one, his dry hps opened a name, and he whispered:

"Jasp., boy, raise the signal; I hear blocks a-creaking."

But the other gave no sign of life beyond that faintest fluttering at the heart.

"Give way, my hearties," shouted Captain Hussey, as they were taken aboard his boat, the other towing astern. "Give way, now, like good fellows, and we'll save them yet. Caboose ahoy!" heilad he. "kill that old hen, and make some

we have no need to tell of the long struggle of those starved men with death, and how at last they conquered—feebly, slowly, but finally conquered—and, in a month, when the plodding old Flirt was well out in the pleasant latitudes, and had taken, "tryed out," and stowed away, some two hundred barrels of oil, the two were the concerned of the really the interval of the real of the real

public. The distribution of such a work among the masses could not fail to produce a most change its direction in the cylinder ten times salutary effect. It will be equally well adapted in a second. But there are two cylinders, and

ther towing astern. "Give way, now, like good fellows, and we'll save them yet. Caboose ahoy!" hailed he, "kill that old hen, and make some soup. Lively, now; lively, lads."

Soon they were alongside, aboard, and the Captain and mates, with tenderest care, ministering to the starvelings, dropping rum between their dry, cracked lips, moistening their inane eyelids and their shrivelled palates with water, feeding chicken-soup to them out of a spoon, until, by night, Brawny Brook was able to clasp the Captain's hand in his feeble, bony fist, and murmured:

"All right, Cap'n; I'm coming round once more; only fetch Jasper up, and God Almighty bless ye."

"And Jasper himself had opened his mouth for the careful dole of water, had opened his languish eyes, and motioned unceasingly for more, more of the God-given drink.

We have no need to tell of the long struggle of those starved men with death, and how at last they conquered—feebly, slowly, but finally congress to grouperate in the effort to work among the masses could not fail to produce a most salutary effect. It will be equally well adapted to North and South, and we trust that hundreds of thousands of copies may be distributed gratuitously.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1858.

DEAR SIR: If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us, that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of Slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled that of the volume entitled "The Imperature Crists of the South:

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce in the minds of its readers a decided and persistent repugnance to Slavery, and a willingness to cooperate in the effort to

Meney may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

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All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. O. tures so minute that a hundred millions of them may be comprehended in the space of a cubic inch. But these creatures, until they are lost to the sense of sight, aided by the most power-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, free cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

ful instruments, are seen to possess organs fitted for collecting their food, and even capturing their prey. In reckoning the size of such atoms, we must not speak of billions, but of billions of billions. Dr. Lardner, in one of his recently-published

scientific works, endeavors to convey to the reader some idea of the enormous speed of the locometive going at the rate of seventy miles an hour. Seventy miles an hour is, in round numbers, one hundred and five feet per second, numbers, one hundred and five feet per second, that is, a motion in virtue of which a passenger is carried over thirty-five yards between two beats of a common clock. Two objects near him, a yard asunder, pass by his eye in the thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected by the side of the road, one yard asunder, the whole would pass his eye between two beats of a clock; if they had any strong color, such as red, they would any eye between two beats of a clock; if they had any strong color, such as red, they would ap-pear a continuous flash of red. At such a speed, therefore, the objects on the side of the road are not distinguishable. When two trains hav-ing this speed pass each other, the relative ve-locity will be double this, or seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long, it would flash by in a single second. To accomplish this, supposing the driving-wheels seven feet in diameter, the piston must change its direction in the cylinder ten times in a second. But there are two cylinders, and the mechanism is so regulated that the discharges of steam are alternate. There are, therefore, twenty discharges of steam per second, at equal intervals; and thus these twenty puffs divide a second into twenty equal parts, each puff having the twentieth of a second between it and that which precedes and follows it. The ear, like the eye, is limited in the rapidity of its sensation: and sensitive as that organ of its sensation; and, sensitive as that organ is, it is not capable of distinguishing sounds which succeed each other at intervals of the twentieth part of a second. According to excannon ball was 6,700 feet in one quarter of a minute, equal to five miles per minute, or three hundred miles per hour. It follows, therefore, that a railway train, going at the rate of seven-ty-five miles per hour, has the velocity of one-

THE OLDEST MEETING-HOUSE .- The old

To ADVERTISERS.—Business men will find it greatly to Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & Co., are our authorized udvertising agents for Bost New York, and i hiladelphia,

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# WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

#### JASPER

Inducement to New Subscribers. Owing to the unusual interest manifested by our readers in the story now in course of publication in the Era, entitled "JASPER," we have concluded, in order that all new subscri bers may have the benefit of the story, to issue an "Extra" on the 1st of January, containing all the chapters published up to that time This Extra will be sent free to all new sub-

A few of our new subscribers will receive this week a copy of our "Extra," containing the story entitled "Jasper," published in the ceive it will be furnished, about the first of story up to that time. It appears we did not print a large enough edition of our first extra.

Some person sends us a letter from Rayner town, New York, enclosing \$2 for the Era, but neglects to sign his name. Who is it?

# THE UNITED STATES POSTAL ESTAB-

For several years past, the revenue of the Post Office Department has fallen below the expenditures; and the excess of the latter has augmented with fearful rapidity during the late and present Administrations. Our readers may have learned, from the synopsis of the Postmaster General's report published in our last, that the revenue of the Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$7,486,792.86.

During the same period, the expenditure amounted to \$12,722,470.01. The expenditures therefore exceed the receipts \$5,235,677.15. This difference is made up by annual appro priations from the Federal Treasury.

The estimates of the head of the Departm for the next fiscal year present a still greater disparity between the receipts and expenditures. The latter, we are told, will run up to \$14,776,520, while the revenue will amount to only \$7,786,080-leaving a balance to be made up, by appropriations out of the Treasury, amounting to \$6,990.440.

This enormous balance of expenditures over the receipts of the Post Office Department at once marks the progress which the country has made in wealth, and which the sham Democ racy has made in profligate extravagance Everything is now conducted on the grandest scale. Our national expenditures have risen from the ten millions under John Quincy Adams, to one hundred millions under Buchan an . and as a matter of course official jobbing peculation, thieving, and fraud, is the order of the day. Millions are made at one fell swoop by land grants to railroads, by clandestine sales of highly-improved Government reservations, by contracts for supplying the army and navy, and by contracts for running four-horse post coaches through the wildernesses of the Southwest, without passengers.

corruption, our thieves and peculators are becoming princes in wealth, the standard of the people are saddled with a national debt and heavy taxes.

The Postmaster General recommends sever itism which has become the settled policy of ment. the "Democratic" party. The following are the suggestions of Mr.

Brown for remedying the embarrassments into which the postal system has fallen. He says "An act of Congress should be passed, ex planatory of the act of March 3, 1845, which makes it 'the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mails, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the transportation.' And to make the law more emphatic, it should provide that the Postmas And to make the law more ter General shall not in any case whatever accept a bid for mail service having any refe ence to the conveyance of passengers or freight

of any kind other than regular mail matter.

"The effect of such legislation would be to substitute stages with two horses on routes while stages in their turn would give place to the buggy, and, indeed, oftentimes to horseback conveyance. In the few cases where four-horse vehicles would be necessary, on account of the large amount of mail matter, the difference be tween the cost of passenger coaches and the plainer and cheaper wagon, sufficient for con veving the mails, would be very considerab and so, also, a proportionate saving would result in the case of stages, when changed to a plainer and cheaper conveyance of equal ca-

We confess that we are at a loss to understand what explanation could make the law of March 3, 1845, more explicit as regards the duty of the Postmaster General, than the language quoted from it above by Mr. Brown. The pas- to defray the expense of the steam mail facilisage cited expressly enjoins what he recommends; but it may be that some other clause gives color to the vicious practice which he condemns, but conforms to; and if such is the case, it is to be hoped that Congress will yield by a tax upon the correspondence of the comthe explanation demanded. It is certainly a mercial sections of the Union. great abuse, and a great source of profitless expenditure on the part of the Department, to run four-horse coaches through sparsely-peopled | have demonstrated, without gross injustice to people. Wherever the amount of travel will The proposition is anti-Democratic, sectional, justify it, mail contractors will run coaches, in order to enhance their profits; and where travel party whose stronghold is Slavery. is not sufficient to justify the running of coaches, the additional expense should not be put upon

These splendid lines of post coaches, which it is the custom to keep up at the expense of operate to the advantage of Northern manufac- will find an abstract of the correspondence in the Department, are one great cause of its turers, at the expense of Southern planters. another column. It will be seen that the British Northern letters are taxed, in order that South policy directly taxes one section more than an- has been explained that the President underern travellers may be accommodated with four horse coaches. During the fiscal year ending to pay more than her share of the public reve-June 30, 1857, the total expenses of the Department, exclusive of the foreign mail service, ple in proposing to tax the North heavily and the object of which has been to avoid future exceeded the total receipts by \$2,800,000; and

Ingland, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. We therefore cordially endorse this

endation of the Postmaster General. Mr. Brown next states that the expe ansporting the mails on railroads is greater than that by coaches, but he fails to recommend

2. Mr. Brown recommends "the imposition f rates of postage approaching more nearly the ence that Mr. Brown's standard of the cost of sive, that a living, hearty, active nature dreads

January, with a double extra, containing all the York, and Pennsylvania, which yield a surplus The Extra is issued at a heavy expense to us, States; and it is greatly too low for the South. conjectures regarding it, has never been satisbut we know it will be fully appreciated by our The Northeastern States are now overtaxed, in factorily explained. It certainly seems to us double the present rate, in order to relieve his less. Department from embarrassment. We protest against this policy, as unjust. If it is deemed proper to keep up the mail facilities at their on the right track. Its central idea is that the present standard, let it be done at the expense section directly for the benefit of another. And its own postage, would be taxed indirectly to pay that of other sections; but it would have the advantage of taxing the sections benefitted plan is a cool proposition to tax the North di-

> pedient, and there can be no doubt that three meet in a world devoted to art and beauty. Its millions of it would come out of Northern pockets. The extortion of these three millions of taxes would depress commercial enterprise, represented to be. Here, painting, music, and check the diffusion of intelligence, and be a

step backward" in civilization. The Postmaster General admits the facts assumed by us in this reasoning, and, indeed, it in beauty, grace, and knowledge, are looked would be idle to deny facts which his own reports and those of his predecessors substanti-

present rate might bear some reasonable proportion to the actual cost of transportation; but in a widely-extended country, like the United by the Government in sending forward the let-

exactly in the condition of compactness and our lives on earth, which lie beyond all our cadensity which Mr. Brown admits to be compati- pacities to answer. We are, indeed, infants in Night Caps. By the author of Aunt Fanny's Christ ble with a cheap rate of postage; and we are comparison, but, in their regard, we are, all of with his recommendation of a higher rate. Three | Lords." cents is more than sufficient for revenue in that section, but the people must be taxed, their bua warm friendship with St. Perpetua, a martyr

Karl Kiegler; or the Fortunes of a Foundling. Boston siness, social and literary intercourse, must be of the third, and with Faustinus and Calliste of curtailed and injured, by a five or ten cent rate, the first. They entertain each other with acin order that the South may have mail facilities, counts of their lives, and the peculiarities of their which she cannot afford at her own cost.

3. We also concur in the general views ex. | would do, if men and women are the same percharacter and of morals is depreciating, and pressed by the Postmaster General in regard to sons in heaven that they are on earth. The runs throughout the book. transatlantic and other ocean postage. The old masters of harmony continue to exercise Post Office should be chargeable no further, in their genius in producing grander oratorios than al expedients for reducing the expenses and tries, than the amount of postage they yield. If The golden-mouthed Chrysostom pours forth Dr. N. W. Taylor. It is indeed a speaking like. forth in choice letter-press, that all might be in augmenting the revenue of his Department. the interests of commerce require steam lines, his burning words to an assembly, every one of ness, and will be at once recognised as such by keeping. The volume we trust will find many me of them are good, while others are they should be chargeable to the Treausry De which is en rapport to the speaker. Metaphy-many who have listened to him in the pulpit and characterized by that Southern sectional favor. partment, and not to the Post Office Depart-

But he thinks that the steam lines tween our Southern ports, and those of Mexico light melts away the gloom of the recluse. The reply to the Silliman letter (which no Adminisand Brazil, need extra aid from the Depart- West Fnd aristocrat is slightly exclusive, the tration paper ventured to attack, so crushing ment, and he is willing to see New England, Fifth Avenue matron full of piquancy, and was its close argument and dialectical power) New York, and Pennsylvania, pay five cents, or even a higher rate of letter postage, in order that postal facilities may be extended to the commerce of the South. He says:

"As regards a line from some sutiable in the U d States to Brazil, and the extensouth Pacific coast, which, for commercial as Orleans to Vera Cruz, it is apparent that the postages to be derived thereform would defray but a trifling portion of the expense of the service. I regard it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued. From the first of July to the first of November of this year, there was no mail upon this line, and temporary service is now performed for the post-ages only, in the hope that Congress will imediately authorize the making of a contract at a reasonable compensation. I respectfully recommend this, and that the same authority be granted respecting lines to Brazil and the south Pacific. The contract on the Charleston and next; and this, also, it is apparent, will require other aid than what could be deri postages to sustain it. The Vera Cruz and Havana lines, as well as the lines to California, hould be classed as coastwise; and, whether susceptible of being sustained from the post-ages or not, should not, in my judgment, be

subject to that restriction. It would have been much fairer to call upon the Federal Government for an appropriation ties between people whose addiction to writing would not warrant any sanguine hopes of postal revenue. But the head of the Post Office Department is for raising the necessary amount

It is too late in the day to talk of raising the rates of postage. It cannot be done, as we descriptions are very felicitous. We have Herman and Dorothea. passenger. The travelling public should foot without throwing a serious obstruction in the their own bills, and not saddle them upon the way of the trade and intercourse of the people.

The Southern sham Democracy at this moment threaten to dissolve the Union, rather after the Era went to press, an interesting mass than submit to higher duties on imported merchandise, on the assumption that such imports | can and Central American affairs. The reader | and impressive picture on the memory.

and travelling facilities at the expense of New up for Southern and Western deficiencies, and o pay for steam lines to Vera Cruz and Rio

> A REMARKABLE BOOK. ture Life; or Seenes in Another World. By George Wood, author of "Peter Schlemihl in America,"

sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

ern Pilgrims," &c. New York : Derby & Jackson. Eo.

The little child, who, when asked what she supposed her father was doing in heaven, re value or cost of transportation and delivery of letters and printed matter," and says that "a blocks," was probably nearer the truth than the move in this direction was made at the last sesgreat mass of the Christian world. Our ideas, sion of Congress, by the introduction of a bill of the future life are extremely vague, and the in the Senate, having for its chief objects the worst of it is, that any attempt to render them raising of the three-cents rate upon letters less so is met with suspicion, if not a rebuke, to five cents, and the abolition of the discount for the folly and presumption of attempting to now allowed by law for the payment of news- pry into the hidden things of God. Heaven, paper and pamphlet postage quarterly of yearly indeed, we have been taught, is a place of peradvance." This is only a "move" in the feet holiness and happiness, but a holiness so right "direction," and we are left to the infer- severe, and a happiness so unvarying and pas-

ransportation and delivery would be still going to heaven but little less than not going there. At least, that was our own juvenile ex We have already adverted to the fact that the perience. The change which death produces free States, as a whole, pay their own postage, is supposed to be so entire, the revulsion so within a fraction; while the South costs the great, that the soul can hardly be said to precountry millions in mail and travelling facili- serve its identity. It bears about the same reties. These facts show that there can be no lation to the soul on earth that the good little general and uniform rate of postage suited to children in books bear to the mischievous litthe necessities of the Post Office in different the scoundrels around us, that try our patience localities. The present rate of three cents is every hour of their precious lives. We confess higher than necessary for New England, New | we never could understand the reason or the reasonableness of this. Why the Bible should of near seven hundred thousand dollars to the use the strongest figures to help our conception Department; it is too low for the other free of Heaven, and yet be supposed to forbid all order to extend mail facilities to the South and West, and yet there is a deficit of millions. Mr. would think less of earth. If the future had Brown insists upon taxing the North to nearly more influence over us, the present would have Therefore we are glad this book has been

written. It is an honest, bold effort to put men

future life is a spiritualization of this. All the of the common treasury, and not by taxing one faculties of the soul-love, hope, memory, joy, mirth-not only retain their pristine vigor, bu even on this plan, the Northeast, while paying are stimulated to new activity. There is a new impulse, but it is in the old direction. One of the greatest (perhaps the greatest) changes consists in the absence of sin. One of the characters themselves, at the same time. Mr. Brown's describes this very happily. "The great unaprectly, and pay the money thus raised over to atmosphere, once weighed me down, was now the South. He proposes to raise three and a no more." The plan of the book is simple. half millions of dollars by this most unjust ex- Two friends, Peter Schlemihl and Mrs. Jay, inhabitants are sinless beings, as, indeed, the inhabitants of all worlds, except our own, are eloquence, are carried to the highest perfection, and taught to new-comers from the earth. Yet the redeemed, notwithstanding their inferiority upon with peculiar reverence as partakers of the Divine nature, "one with God, as Christ and The New American Cyclopedia: A Popular Dictionary God are one." "Nothing," he says, "had inspired him with such a sense of their angelic goodness, as their condescension to the poverty of his ideas. But here they regard us as the our tales are real, and they often ask questions

> Our Christians of the nineteenth century form several times, just as we should suppose they God made man in His own image, fancy world, step at once into the arcana of all knowledge, but must follow on to know. Yet, does countenance before us. not the very structure of our minds prescribe hardly relish the prospect of their old habits of thought clinging to them after the mortal coil | The Courtship of Miles Standish, and other Poems is shuffled off, but philosophy shows that it could hardly be otherwise, if we are to preserve

our identity, if local change is not to produce organic change.

But the author does not insist on our accepting his heaven entire. If we do not like his world, he gives us the largest liberty to choose another. He is perfectly content to have pioneered the way, and pointed out to us the great variety of worlds which we can pre-empt, at our

own pleasure. The whole tone and atmosphere of the book are buoyant and joyous. Every page evinces, not only an eye and ear for beauty, but a largehearted sympathy with life in all its developit is not erratic. The writer, seizing the prominent points of the early and the later Christian marked many more than we have room to political matter.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE

The President communicated to the House of Representatives on Wednesday of last week,

### THE REVIEW

he Stratford Gallery; or, the Shakspeare Sisterhood Comprising Forty-Five Ideal Partraits, described by Henricita Lee Palmer. Illustrated with fine Engravings on Steel, from Designs by Eminent Hands. New York: D. App'eton & Co. 1859. For sale by Franck Taylor, It being proved beyond cavil that the world

will have picture-books at Christmas, the only and the scenery of Plymouth will be the classic thing which remains to be done is to make the picture-books worth having-an end that has een grandly attained in the elegant work before us. Some of the illustrations are exquisite. Miranda is the very impersonation of airy, spiritual, child-like grace and purity, while 'The Shrew" belies by implication the old saying, " pretty they that pretty do," (of the truth of which, by the way, we were always incredu lous.) The dedication is piquant, the narrative clear and simple, the admiration discriminating as well as ardent. In a word, the volume is the most superb-looking gift-book we have seen for the holidays. It is an honor to the house that issues it.

Lays of the Holy Land, from Ancient and Modern Po-With Illustrations from Original Photographs and Drawings. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway. 1859.

This volume, also, is a great improvement tint and satin smoothness of the paper make it many different themes, yet all with their faces turned eastward, songs redolent with the frajewel not unworthy the setting.

The Proverbs of Solomon Illustrated by Historical Par-

An unusually readable and suggestive preface ashers us to the Wisdom of Solomon, which is presented in the same attractive dress as the receding volume. One or two of the engravings have singular power. The arrangement of the proverbs into stanzas, whose length is decided by the context, is very pleasing. Perhaps to book of the Bible suffers less from being divided into verses; yet the division in the first part of this volume gives far greater facility and pleasure in reading, and sometimes in understanding. We should be glad to see it followed by a companion volume of the Psalms.

Cornell's Grammar School Geography. New York': D. Apple'on & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-This is a portion of a systematic course of

school geographies, well known to the public. The chief difference between this and the intermediate geographies is, that the present work is fuller in both maps and descriptive matter. It contains some twenty-seven large maps, and a still larger number of small ones. Its method s excellent, its description clear, and its geo graphical and statistical tables are invaluable It is finely adapted to such classes in our schools as require a comprehensive course.

of General Knowledge. Edited by Georga Ripley and Charles A Dana. Vol IV. New York: D Appleton & Co. For saie by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Wash

The publishers are prompt in the issue of States, now reaching from one ocean to the other, and in many portions of it thinly populated, three cents would seem to be altogether insufficient to meet the actual expense incurred maintains a reputation so justly acquired. Co-The older States of the North and East are as to our intentions and motives of action in temporary biography in the present volume is

unable to see how he reconciles the admission us, Infantas of the King of Kings and Lord of A prettily-printed volume of entertaining stories for little folk, not at all exciting, but quite attractive.

> Phillips, Sampson, & Co. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washington, D. C. A Holiday story for young people. The nar-

> rative is simple, but engaging, the characters are neatly drawn, and a healthful and fine tone The Eclectic Magazine for December

keeping up lines of steamers to foreign coun- ever roused an earthly audience to rapture. furnishes a very fine portrait of the late Rev. ful a tribute to such a subject should be set sicians still delight to discuss subjectivities and lecture-room, and who cannot but feel that not objectivities. The little nun Angela is still often can they hope to look upon his like again. A Yacht Voyage. Letters from High Latitudes; being a rural moonlit scene. sober, steadfast, and demure," till the genial His masterly rejoinder to President Buchanan's Peter himself somewhat given to jesting. This will be regarded years hence as one of the ablest

to the volume.

H. W. Longfellow. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1858 For sale by Tayl r & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The reader of the principal poem of this new volume will of necessity call to mind its beautiful predecessor, the sweet and tender "Tale of Acadie;" and, if it lacks the intensity of interest which pertains to that remarkable poem, he will rather than the accomplished artist. The Pilgrim life which it describes, was hard and prosaic in the main, although it had its points of contact with the higher elements of song and romance; and, in our view, Longfellow ha fully sustained his reputation in so successfully giving malleability and poetic beauty to a le ments. A liberal spirit pervades the work, yet | gend which we have read an hundred times, without so much as dreaming of its possible conversion into a Puritan pastoral. Whatever ages, accepts the good and rejects the evil in may be said of the fitness of its peculiar versiboth, with a discrimination as rare as it is judi-cious. Striking out boldly, attempting "things" managed, and its delicate and well-nigh perfication, none can deny the art with which it is unattempted yet in prose," he does not hesitate | feet finish. In this respect, Miles Standish apto fortify himself with names so great that the pears to us quite equal to Evangeline, or to any world will hardly dare gainsay. Some of the English translation we have seen of Goethe's

One of the finest passages of the poem is flower, homeward bound. The white sail round-

pecuniary embarrassments. The effect of the They cannot deny that the protection to domes naval officers who were alleged to have made followed the facts of history and the leading with that place. There is an advantage in this system is to tax the people of the more settled tic industry resulting from imposts is general an almost forcible visit to the mail steamer of tradition; but in the matter of costume, method, as it serves to fasten in the mind a portions of the country, not merely to send the in its character, and that Southerners who Washington, at San Juan del Norte, deny that manners, habits of thought and language, we more definite impression, where the single place mails through the South but to afford faciltities of travel. The North furnishes the revenue of travel. of the Department; the South consumes it. and it cannot be pretended that the protective tween the two countries. In the mean time, it plies of the demure little Puritan Priscilla to the associations so brought together for the trations, but in its text. "The Nigger's Bale" other; or that the effect is to cause the South stood beforehand and approved the negotia- behalf and his own, do not read to us very spread over a period of a thousand years or "The Old Filibuster" is a most attractive arti-But the Postmaster General has no scruducting with the authorities of Central America, the Colony of Plymouth." Now and then they woven with instruction, and the youthful heart true history of Sieur Revanan De Lussan; and exceeded the total receipts by \$2,800,000; and of this enormous sum, \$2,700,000 went to make North, as Mr. Brown's report shows, raises more the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua, and are Orphic utterances, worthy it may be of the South.

prosaic hexameter, and with one or two figures | quite successful. not entirely apposite. But we are too grateful to the author, to dwell on such triffing blemishes. The poem is an honor to our literature.

The poem is an honor to our literature. When the honor to our literature. We are somewhat puzzled as to this book. We Henceforth the picture of stout Miles Standish will be found in the poetry of Longfellow, rather than in the quaint prose of Winthrop;

ground of romance as well as patriotism. Many of the short poems in this volume a mong the author's best productions, and already familiar to the readers of Putnam's and the Atlantic Magazines. We need only refer to such pieces as "The Two Angels," "My Lost Youth," "Oliver Basselin," "Victor Galbraith," and "Soudolphon."

Like everything from the house of Ticknor Fields, the book is faultless in typography.

he Whole Works of Robert Leighton, D D., Archbishop of Glasgow. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author By John Norman Pearson, M. A., of Trinity College, an Index of Subjects, compiled expressly for this Edition. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by William Bullantyne, Washington, D. C. It augurs well for our reading public, if the

sale. No one of all the dignitaries of the Engon the annuals of old days. The rich creamy lish church breathed a purer, nobler, and more tion is such as to satisfy the wishes enlisted for catholic spirit. His writings reflect the calm the proper heroine, who is also the narrator. a luxury to both sight and touch. Poems on and devoted feelings of one who daily knows his The author has happily avoided the faults most acceptance with God, and whose happiness lies | common to many writers of fiction in our counin communion, by prayer and meditation, with try, and does not feel it necessary to indicate grance of ages, yet still fresh and living, form a his Saviour. It is this delightful exhibition of pathos or deep feeling by over-strained lana heavenly temper, pervading thoughts rich with guage. She also evinces considerable graphic all the beauties of language, becoming often and dramatic power in the management of the allels from Drawings by John Gilbert, and Prefaged by Introductory Remarks by James Hamilton, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway. 1859. and over again. Those who know what he is, need no one to commend this volume to their reception. They to whom his name is comparatively unknown, and who, it may be for the

Bruce, might be applied-Of chivalry the flower and pride, The arm in battle bold, The courteous mien, the noble race, The stainless faith, the manly face.

England boasts of him as her preux chevalier, Bayard, "sans peur, sans reproche;" and to "the friend of Sir Philip Sidney" was an or among men of fame. Poet and patron literature beloved, he died in his youthful manhood, generous, self-denying, passing by his own necessity to minister relief to the poor dying soldier as he was borne from the field of battle, and with a Christian's faith yielding up his spirit, having uttered the words, "I would not change my joye for the empire of the worlde; and "the nearer he saw death approach, the more his comfort seemed to increase." The author of this volume, in the preface referring to the various sources of authority, says, "I have endeavored to collect the scattered souvenirs

of Sidney's life," and it is indeed a beautiful " a memorial of one whose name is a synonym for every manly virtue, and whose example surpassing the standard of the age which it adorned, remains still brilliant when centuries This closing number of the Eclectic Magazine | have passed away." It was fit that so beautireaders, and, if so, admirers.

> some Account of a Voyage in the Schooner Yacht "Foam" 85. O. M. To Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen, in 1856. By Lord Dufferin, Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1859. For sale by F. Philp, Washington, D. C.

leading English Reviews prepared us to ex- line Smith, at Edinburgh, June, 1857"-of one will probably shock those who, forgetting that | pieces on the Kansas question, and showed that | peet in this volume a work of no ordinary in- of the causes cêlèbres of Great Britain. Anhis intellectual ability remained, even when he terest; and so we have found it. We are glad, other article is a review of Birch's History of laughter to have been introduced since Eve ate lay prostrated on the bed of sickness. There too, that the enterprising publishers have given Ancient Pottery. It is wonderful how the recthe apple. Others may be disappointed at find- is a manliness and high conscious dignity of it so handsome a dress; for it deserves it, and ord of ancient civilization has been preserved ing that we do not, by stepping into the other truth about it, too, which politicians might do we hope that many others will derive as much by the fragile and perishable wares of the Potwell to study, and such is the imprint of the pleasure in its perusal as we have done. The ters of Etruria and Greece. They have helped scenes visited, in themselves, invest the voyage | the archæologist to many a clue to guide him There is, likewise, the usual variety of mat- with strong attractions; and then there is such through the labyrinths of ancient history. And the law of sequences? It is the prerogative of ter; some of the selected articles are excellent, a heartiness of manner, combined with a mas-Omnipotence to see all at a glance. Finite nal and are evidently from the pens of practiced tery of style, often, in description, which rentures must acquire gradually. Others still will writers. The number also contains an Index ders it more than ordinarily beguiling. Once Phidias and Praxiteles are few and fragmenttaken up, it is difficult to lay it down till finish- ary, the vases which now exist are regarded as ed. Lord Dufferin is not one of those who write undoubted works of artists, cotemporaries with for effect. The reader is convinced of the truth- these great men-of those who studied the fulness of what he tells him, and can see, as if frescoes of Polygnotus and the bas-reliefs of hrough his narrator's eyes, the wondrous sights, Phidias; the pictures of Zeuxis and Apelles, and with him go through the stirring adven- and the statues of Phidias, Praxiteles, and tures. There is incidentally also much infor- Lysippus. mation, scraps of historical knowledge, and There is also an article of great learning legends, just such as a well-educated voyager upon the integrity of Homer's Epics. It was charitably ascribe the deficiency to the subject like him might naturally blend in with his visits Bentley, of England, who first suggested the to places of interest, but nothing like what doubt of the integrity of the text of Homer. me of the made-up travels of the present day He was followed by German scholarship, and

Lord Dufferin has also inserted two or three analysis. The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has ieces of respectable poetry, and there is like- recently brought out at Oxford a work in three rise an appendix relating to the voyage of a volumes, entitled "Studies on Homer and the French ship, and the detailed thermometrical Homeric Age, which is here reviewed; and observations of the author in the Yacht. At we are gratified that this eminent scholar, as the outset, as if for a drama, he furnishes a well as statesman, goes for the integrity of the list of dramatis personæ, and the parts they text. And his work is full of instruction as to sustain are quite amusing.

Story of Bethlehem. A book for the Young. By John R. Maeduff, D. D., author of "Morning and Night Watches," Footsteps of St. Paul," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by William Bo

Washington, D. C. The numerous devotional works, smaller or larger, and more or less combining historic deregions, for the accommodation of an occasional the most populous section of the Union, and transcribe, crowded as our columns are with that which describes the departure of the May- tails and illustrations from the Bible, that have come from the pen of this author, and which ing the point of the Gurnet, and meeting the have proved so generally acceptable to the winds of the broad ocean, the little group of Christian public, insure to this volume a ready pilgrims on the shore, with the good Elder, welcome. Making allowances for the difference kneeling in prayer, and that grim, solitary of the class of persons for whom it is more par figure of an Indian, watching from his woods ticularly intended-children and youth-it posthe departing ship, and the diminished group sesses the same characteristics with the former of diplomatic correspondence relating to Mexi- of settlers behind, altogether leave a touching productions of his pen. Taking a single place, the village of Bethlehem, mentioned in the It would be unwise to complain that in a Scriptures, he gives ten distinct stories relating poem of this kind the writer has not closely to as many incidents recorded in connection the love-making of John Alden in his friend's memory. The scattered notices, which are is equal to any of the pictures of "Uncle Tom. much like quotations from the "Records of more, are combined in graphic sketches, interremind us quite too strongly of some of Aurora is trained to recognise God as at all times over- we greatly prefer the chivalry and courage of ap for the Southern deficit. Every slaveholding State was in arrears, and revelled in mail postal taxes must be doubled, in order to make planation given by the States.

North, as Mr. Brown's report shows, raises more the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua, and are Orphic utterances, worthy it may be of the Bay Islands to Honduras. Such is the explanation given by the States. respects, not quite equal to his works for older (so-called,) and the unquestioned rascality of

We might also quarrel with an occasional persons, yet the author has on the whole been

do not recollect having ever heard of the name of the author given. Or is it a nom de plume? There is much in it that has reminded us of Martha Russell's New England Tale, which the readers of the National Era will remember, that we have at times almost been led to conclude the name to be fictitious. There are, however, now and then, grammatical inaccuracies, occasional inconsistencies, and want of probability in some of the steps to the developent of the plot of the story, that appear rather to belong to a new or unpracticed writer. After the earlier pages, we find less forgetfulness or nequalities of the language, and it moves forvery well drawn, that of Aunt Ruth especially. They are not very numerous, and not more than half a dozen or so of them may be regarded as permanent ones. The working up of the details, with the exception of some improbabilities, is works of Archbishop Leighton find a ready the story takes hold of the reader's sympathies, producing a strong interest, while the termina-Thorndule: or, The Conflict of Opinions By William

Smith, autho of "Ethelwold, a Drama," "A Discourse on Ethics," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1859. For sale by F. Philp, Washington, D. C.

We have never chanced to see the former first time, now become acquainted with these productions of this author, and we hardly know long-accredied memorials of his heart, will find how to characterize the present volume. There uch to aid them in understanding the graver is much good writing in it, eloquent passages, aport of the apostolic writings, the Psalms, the many truths, and it would be easy to gather out Ten Commandments, and kindred topics in his of it laconies enough to fill a hundred pages, Commentaries on Peter, Expositions, Medita- full of point and beauty. It is at the same ons, Discourses, and Directions to a Holy time also often hazy; it wants unity, and it of the Compromise, but we did feel gratified at Life, which form the contents of this large, well- would tire most readers to sit down and read it this small tribute to the conscience and characprinted volume. The few pages of the Life of through, in course. To catch it up, and dip ter of the nation, and we were so confiding a Leighton prefixed give the record of the scenes into a page here and there, seems to us best to hope that it would beget a more humane and through which he passed, and the persecutions adapted to a favorable impression of contents. Christian spirit in the community. But our endured; his writings tell how he followed Whole pages may thus be followed out continu- hopes soon vanished, and it became apparent spirit his Lord; and all are a rich legacy, ously, while again we are tempted also to skip that practically there was little if any cessawhich Christians of every name cherish as forward without feeling any loss of connection. mong their choicest means of spiritual prog- It is a book to lie on one's table, therefore, to be read as well a month or two hence as now. Our remarks above, however, do not apply so The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney, Boston: Tickwell to the latter part of the work as thiswhich bears the title of the Confession of Faith Who has not heard of Sir Philip Sidney, of an Eclectic and Utopian Philosopher, [i. e., whom Queen Elizabeth "claimed as 'her Clarence, A. D. 1856-deserves rather to be jewel,' and to whom what Sir Walter Scott says called a series of speculations on mental and of brave De Argentine, in the words of Robert moral philosophy-without any interwoven

sketches of characters or descriptive of scenery. The grand defect of this part of the book is its Pantheism; for, after all, though the author says he cannot conceive intelligence without personality, and so can understand no other than a personal God, yet the drift of his views seem to us to be otherwise. It is, however, wrapped up in so much abstruse reasoning and terms not familiar to the common mind, that probably little injury can be the result of what e cannot but deem opinions at variance with the true philosophy. It is quite possible that another reading or examination might modify our judgment, as it is one of those books in which an author's drift may be mistaken.

Christmas Hours. By the Author of the "Homeward Puth," "Beginning and Growth of the Christian Life or, The Sunday School Teacher." Boston: Ticknor & Pields 1839 For sale by F. Philn. Washington, D. C.

Beautiful for the mechanical execution and in its contents. The eye loves to rest on the fine letters, yet greater is the charm of the simple sublime truths which they bear to the heart. The sketches, "Christmas Eve, parts I and II Christmas Day, Christmas Evening," are just what they should be-rich in Christian feeling embodied with deep pathos, varied imagery, and leaving solemn impressions of life. We can heartily commend it as a Christmas gift, whose worth years of possession will not impair. The wood cut, its frontispiece, is a sweet picture of

The Edinburgh Review for October, 1853. In this number we have a most interesting The copious extracts given in some of the article, entitled "Report of the Trial of Made-

Homer became a myth under their searching the moral and ethical and religious teachings of Homer, as well as of the manners and cus toms of that most interesting period, the Homeric age of the world.

Blackwood's Magazine for November, New York: Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co.

The leading article in this number is a revie of that very remarkable book, "Buckle's History of Civilization," of which the readers of the Era have already had our opinion. Blackwood gives very high praise to the author, who is said to possess almost every qualification for his great work, "A Philosophical History of Engand." There is another article, of great interest, on Edward Irving, the eminent minister of Chalmers. He was intensely Scotch in his nature, and, as the Reviewer says, "his whole soul and eloquence breathe of his country-a heroic sublimation of the lyrical and choral genius of his native soil." Harper's Magazine for December

This number opens with "A Winter in the South," which is not only graphic in its illus-

New York trading corporations. Thackeray's "Virginians" is continued in this number This is, of all labors of his genius, the least likely to satisfy his readers on either side of the Atlantic.

The Beautiful Home and other Letters to Child. By the author of Ministering Children, &c. New York : Rob-ert Carter & Brothers. For sale by William Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

There is a peculiarity in the mode by which important truths are conveyed and impressed on the conscience and heart in this little book. In narrating occurrences in her walks, or some simple transaction of every-day life, she prepares the way for a turn and application of a principle of higher import. The story is easily gives Mr. Montgomery's version, in the shape and often beautifully told, and the transition natural. Sometimes the form adopted for the lessons taught is allegory, and sometimes too direct statement of truth. The style is plain. ward with a better skill. The characters are but few words comparatively are used that do not lie within the range of an intelligent child's understanding. The basis of the religious in struction is the Bible, and numerous passages are referred to, partly only by quotations is substance, and partly in the very words of the in general effective. The moral is good, and sacred volume. There is an air of deep and sincere interest for the young on every page.

THE USE MADE OF THE FEDERAL JAIL.

In 1850, Congress enacted one of those hams called a Compromise, and among its onditions was one for abolishing the slave rade in the District of Columbia. Southern gentlemen even acknowledged their disgust at the sight of gangs of slaves, coffled, and paraded through Pennsylvania Avenue, on their way to the Southern market; and they, in common with their conservative associates from the North, voted that the unseemly nuisance should be abated. It was not good policy, they argued, to tolerate in the National Capital such a practical illustration of "our domestic insti-tutions," and thus impress on the minds of he has at present no higher ambition. He rei strangers and foreign representatives unfavorable ideas of our humanity and consistency and organization, and avows his purpose as Republicans. We were never the partisans port the Charleston nominee. He will take a early occasion in the Senate to define his view.

tion in the "traffic in human flesh."

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Star recently, we give merely by way of illustration, and not at all because the case is remarkable: " By A. Green, Auctioneer. "Administrator's sale.-I will, in pursuance

trict of Columbia, sell at public auction, on Friday, next, Nov. 19th, at twelve o'clock, M., nt of the Jail, to the highest bidder, for eash, viz:

of an order of the Orphan's Court for the Dis

"One negro woman and three children, or negro woman and two children, and three like boys from fourteen to nineteen years of age. ABSALOM A. HALL Administrator of Jacob Hall." We neglected to attend the sale, but we have

vitnessed enough of such scenes to satisfy us from South Carolina, will not arrive till after that the exposure of two methers and their Christmas. He has written for rooms from the offspring upon the auction block must have affirst of January.

forded rare fun to the traffickers in human The Hon. John Letcher will not resign his

flesh. The anguish of the heart-broken mother at the thought of separation from her little ones, the campaign early in March. the vague terrors of the children, and the enforced silence of the aggrieved but indignant father, was a spectacle to put fiends in a good

But we quote the advertisement, in order to draw attention to the use which is made of the It is said that Secretary Cobb will be neces Washington Jail. This jail is built by the Unisitated to offer the \$10,000,000 additional resi ted States Government. The money which it due of the \$20,000,000 loan authorized at the glossy page and the clear, accurately-printed cost came, for the most part, out of the pockets last session of Congress. Money is now plenty, of the people of the North, who have abolished or excluded Slavery from their Territories, and very moderate rate of interest. who wish, as far as practicable, to wash their hands of it. But even if the case were otherwise, and supposing that all the States of the Union were slaveholding, what right have private individuals to use the common jail as a warehouse for their human merchandise? A mule-driver would not be permitted to stable his mules in the Federal iail : a wheat-grower would not be permitted to make a barn of it; then,

Democratic organization of the Senate. Though
he is thrown out of the chance of the Charles where does the slaveholder get his authority for using it as a slave-pen? Is property in slaves | the inheritance of 1864." so much more sacred than property in mules or property in wheat, that it should be entitled to York Express, an American paper:

this extraordinary privilege? Prior to the memorable Compromise era 1850, the traffickers in human flesh, like other nerchants, were put to the expense of building their own slave-pens; and the effect of the pre tended suppression of the traffic is, to give the traffickers the benefit of the jail as a warehouse-If a man mistreats his slaves, or talks of selling them, and, as a consequence, becomes appre hensive of their running away, he carries them to jail as a place of safety, until he can find a purchaser for them; or if, as in the present case, it becomes necessary to sell the effects of a deceased intestate, the United States jail is made the receptacle of his slaves, as a safeguard against their running off.

The pretended compromise suppression of the traffic was a sham in its inception, and has been treated as a dead letter from that day to this. This slave trade has never ceased in this city and District, and will never cease, while we city and District, and will never cease, while we have rulers who are ready to connive at it.

#### WHO INVENTED THE ELECTRIC TEL-EGRAPH? We find the following curious and interesti

tatement in the Travels of the celebrated English agriculturist, Arthur Young, published in

"In Paris, in 1787, he called upon Mon-Lomond, a very ingenious and inventive me-chanic, who has made an improvement of the jenny for spinning cotton. In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on a paper; he takes with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine, pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding mo-tions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate; from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a to New York politics. We sincerely h correspondence might be carried on at any distance—within and without a besieged town, for instance; or for a purpose much more worthy, and a thousand times more harmless, between two lovers, prohibited or prevented from any est, on Edward Irving, the eminent minister of better connection. Whatever the use may be, London, the cotemporary and countryman of the invention is beautiful. Mons. Lomond has many other curious machines, all the entire work of his own hands. Mechanical invention seems fo be in him a natural propensity."-Vol. I, pages 136-'7.

ment was published in Dublin, in 1793. It is said to be "out of print" and marked the er expedient it is proposed to permit Great Britain to select her own way to escape from said to be "out of print," and very rare, but the complication, which she engages to do withmay be seen at the Washington Library of this

are indebted to the publisher, S. H. De Bow, for a lithographic map of the Richmond Coal with Honduras, to deliver the Bay Field, so-called, lying on both sides of the to that Republic, he will compass his object, James river. It is lithographed by Ritchie, the States of Central America be not di Dunnevant, & Co., and is remarkably well executed. This coal field is twenty miles in length, and eight miles in width, containing its consummation. In this event, all danger of 115,200 acres.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

STREET FIGHT .- Two members of the House f Representatives, Messrs. English of Indi ana, and Montgomery of Pennsylvania, had an unpleasant rencontre on Saturday last, near Willard's Hotel. The accounts of the affair differ so materially, that it would be hazardous to give an opinion as to the correct version In the Union of Sunday we are informed that Mr. English saluted Mr. Montgomery politely as he passed him, to which the latter gave ar insulting reply; whereupon, Mr. E. inflicted summary punishment, and walked on his was rejoicing. But the Intelligencer of Monday STEAM LINE T of three certificates from eye-witnesses. They state that Mr. Montgomery stood at the corner opposite Willard's, in conversation with one of the witnesses; and that Mr. English, as he passed by, addressed Mr. Montgomery politely, to which the latter made no reply. Mr. Eng. lish immediately turned about, and struck Mr Montgomery a severe blow on the head from behind, and drew his sword cane. Mr. M. seized a piece of brick, and made after Mr. E., who fled up 14th street. Mr. M. threw the brick, which struck Mr. E. on the heel or leg;

CHURCH FAIR .- The Unitarian Society is holding a Fair on Pennsylvania avenue, be tween 9th and 10th streets, in Galt's old jewel ry store. The ladies of the Society deserve the liberal patronage they have received, by the variety and beauty of the articles they have prepared for sale. The friends of the Church who are making a temporary sojourn in the city, should not fail to give the Fair a call.

but the latter soon got out of the reach of harm

"Senator Douglas has recently written a private letter, in which he declares he is not a can didate for the Presidency. He states that the fight just ended has been one for principle and of conscience, and conviction that the result has triumphantly vindicated his position in the eve which, he says, have been the subject of much This letter was written before Judge Douglas heard the news from the Democratic Conven

tion, which gave him the cold shoulder; and from the Senate vote on the committees, where he was cashiered and reduced to the ranks, A MINISTER TO MEXICO. The States thinks

that a Minister of first-rate abilities should be dispatched forthwith to Mexico, in order to no gotiate a treaty of annexation. "The Minister," says the editor, "should no

be a partisan, asking compensation for breath and sweat expended in the political arena. He should be no invalid, crippled in the campaign of the past, seeking to restore his wasted n by the emoluments of a lucrative position. Even were our excellent President capable of adopt ing a rule so dishonest for the liquidation of any political obligation, it would be unpardonable in the present instance." Of course, the editor of the States could no

have had our new Minister to Austria in view Hon. James Chesnut, lately elected Senator

seat in Congress. He will actively engage in Among the candidates spoken of by their friends for the next Speakership are Messrs.

Bocock, Barksdale, Phelps, Houston, Stephens,

Stephenson, Maclay, and others.

and the Government will be able to get it at

COMFORTING-CONSOLING.-The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, after declaring that the Administration will not try to prevent Douglas's re-election, though

might do so, says: "It is now doubted whether it will be Juda Douglas's policy to resist the decrees of the ton nomination for 1860, he may be the heir

We find the following statement in the New

"THE OPPOSITION AT WASHINGTON .- The as semblage of gentlemen in Washington on th 15th had a very pleasant time, and a good sup per last night. They talked over varie didates, but arrived at no conclusion on that point. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island made them a speech. It was agreed that the Republican organization ought to be maintained. The meeting was designed originally to be an assembly of gentlemen in opposition to the Democracy, and not co-operating with the Republicans, but several gentlemen were in vited, and present, whose position in the Repu lican party is definite. Everybody declared the pressed an earnest desire for the union of the Opposition forces against the Democracy ithern gentlemen present declared them selves as hostile as Northern gentlemen to Sla very propagandism, and concurred in the propriety of having a Presidential candidate who represents that sentiment. Some favored the lent temper, without any action having been

cided upon.
"The effect of the movement tends towards the fusion of all sections of the Opposition. Rather dubious!

PAULDING AND McDonald. - Commodore Paulding is in Washington. The U.S. Attorney at New York declines to defend him against the suit of McDonald, one of the filibusters brought home with Walker. The Commander asks the Navy Department to relieve him from the expense of defending himself for his official act. If the Department declines, he will appeal Congress.

A FORMIDABLE JOB .- Letters from Washing on inform us that the President has determine to arrange and settle the difficulties of New York city politics, and that he has summoned a number of the active men from this city to Washington, to consult on the subject. We can only say that, if he has undertaken such a table it one with head of the summer that the summer than the job, it is one which will be likely to tax his powers more fully than any other official duty to New York politics. We sincerely hope the President may have a good time of it, and suc ceed in the undertaking .- Journal of

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS .- The States of the 16th submits an explanation, with the absolute assurance that it represents authentically the assurance that it represents authentically the views of the President in the negotiation for the adjustment of the difficulty in Central America. The substance of this explanation is, that while the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would bring the dispute to an issue of force, by another experient it is proposed to result Great advised of her intentions. Sir William Gor Ouseley having been dispatched to the Isthmus MAP OF THE RICHMOND COAL FIELD.—We are indebted to the publisher, S. H. De Bow, for a lithographic way of the Dist.

The Senate, portant busines the Pacific rail

NO. 6

CONC

addressed the S The House of upon the pension POLITIC The South Ca have, by a vote poned Mr. Sprat

arrangement ha York and Haml running between by which a direc New York and There is a run Central America the auspices of ceedings are er story: which is pompous plans

MR. SUMNER. Sumner will not til spring. His quard, states, in after a consulta bers of the prof vise Mr. Sumne the present. A fidently of the chusetts Senator The Washingt gomery (Ala.) "I must not o "Several of the

President on Fr members. The ent. A free-ar upon the genera ooked hale and didly to express tion. And who James Buchanan eignty?
"He said, 'it
than the Wilmon conceded this por contending for th "I have tried and this was utt inridge. Was it eration of his sil MICHIGAN.-T

lows: Governor.—M Stuart, 56,067. Members of C Howard, 13,043 Cooper's majority Second district sider A. Stacey Third district-B. Church, 17,43 Fourth district R. W. Davis, 14, Iowa.—The Congress in Iowa First district— Dem., 22,929.

members of Con Michigan, at the

Second distri Leflingwell, Dem MR. SEWARD'S NAL.—The follow dressed by Press fayette, in 1798 cannot claim ent doctrines he utte "I agree with regard to Negro ered it a most politically, and I scheme to rid ou "The Congre nance which pro

tary servitude in forever. I consi with the approvemember of the ested in slave le MUNICIPAL EL Roston, Dec. 13.-

zens' candidate, to-day, by 2,000 The entire Cit In Lowell, Ja mayor by 300 p for aldermen, or to 765 for Colby.

In Lynn, to-da

On the Presi (editorial) says:
"The Democr ficient in names quarters for the may mention I Virginia; Cobb, Orr, of South Car dell, of Louisia of Tennessee; Bright, of Indiana of Connecticut; ( probably others noment occur to of the list Presid dent Pierce, neit would for a mom candidate, and w tinguished states

The Richmone article against Se struggle; and that will of the Demo Charleston Conv s concerned, we mies. And we re tiun at Charlestor As one of the of Gov. Wise, it frank avowal h Rather early to b

ever eminent, ca in the present sta

A Mobile pape "We regret to the death of Col. was a distinguish He commanded cavalry in Mexic SENATOR HAM gomery (Ala.) A

"The slavehol chanan, lookii sor. They urge h tendered in the I "Hammond's temporary effect came known, that necticut school emergencies to South,' (that is, t history of Hamm mon one. Forty emigrated to So field, Connecticut load of onions, a ing-books, and a The elder Hamp school for those y

OL. XII.

ON ITEMS. members of the House ssrs. English of Indiof Pennsylvania, had on Saturday last, near accounts of the affair it would be hazardous to the correct version. we are informed that . Montgomery politely ich the latter gave an upon, Mr. E. inflicted nd walked on his way telligencer of Monda version, in the shape n eve-witnesses. They ery stood at the corner versation with one of at Mr. English, as he Montgomery politely, le no reply. Mr. Eng

about, and struck Mr blow on the head from sword cane. Mr. M. and made after Mr. E. et. Mr. M. threw the E. on the heel or leg: out of the reach of harm Unitarian Society is

sylvania avenue, b ets, in Galt's old jewelof the Society deserve nev have received, by the the articles they have e friends of the Church aporary sojourn in the as recently written a pri-

one for principle and his position in the eyes to represent whom, in sovereignties, he er ambition. He reit ows his purpose to sup-inee. He will take an n the subject of much

Democratic Conven e cold shoulder; and the committees, where duced to the ranks. o.-The States thinks rate abilities should be Mexico, in order to ne

mpensation for breath he political arena. He oled in the campaigns ore his wasted means or the liquidation of t would be unpardon-

of the States could not ter to Austria in view. lately elected Senator ill not arrive till after tten for rooms from the

her will not resign his will actively engage in es spoken of by their

peakership are Messrs.

ps, Houston, Stephens, ary Cobb will be neces 000,000 additional resiloan authorized at the ill he able to get it at a

LING.—The Washington rnal of Commerce, after inistration will not try re-election, though

whether it will be Judge resist the decrees of the ion of the Senate. Though he chance of the Charles-

erican paper: T WASHINGTON .- The as-

statement in the New

in Washington on the no conclusion on that was agreed that the onght to be maintain esigned originally to be men in opposition to co-operating with the position in the Repub-Everybody declared that President, and exinst the Democracy present declared them thern gentlemen to Slaconcurred in the prodential candidate who ent. Some favored the party, and desired an ad-

novement tends towards

CDONALD. - Commo ngton. The U.S. Attor-nes to defend him against d, one of the filibusters alker. The Commander tment to relieve him from ing himself for his official ent declines, he will appeal

timent was against

ting adjourned in excel-any action having been

-Letters from Washing President has determined e the difficulties of New that he has summoned a and that he has summoned a tive men from this city to he subject. We fee he has undertaken such a he will be likely to tax his han any other official duty Central American question, Cuba-these are nothing We sincerely hope the good time of it, and suc-

IRS .- The States of the ation, with the abs presents authentically the tin the negotiation for the leulty in Central America. ifficulty in Central America is explanation is, that while ayton-Bulwer treaty would an issue of force, by anoth proposed to permit Great own way to escape from ich she engages to do with-ich she engages to do with-vernment has already been ntions. Sir William Gore dispatched to the Isthmus, dispatched to the latind urrender the protectorat rritory, by a separate con ua, and by another treat iver the Bay Islands ove will compass his object, America be not disturbed sters. Hence, bo

CONGRESS-TUESDAY.

addressed the Senate, and was followed by Mr. The House of Representatives were engaged upon the pension bill.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The South Carolina House of Representatives have, by a vote of 63 to 47, indefinitely post-

poned Mr. Spratt's slave-trade resolutions. STEAM LINE TO RUSSIA.—It is stated that an arrangement has been made between the New York and Hamburg line of steamers, and one running between Lubec and St. Petersburgh, by which a direct steam transportation between New York and St. Petersburgh will be effective. He was aware that Mr. Dallas's letters with the standard of Malmesbury—his Lordship inviting the interview. He was aware that Mr. Dallas's letters with the standard of t New York and St. Petersburgh will be ef-

There is a rumor of a grand Mexican and Central American colonization scheme, under the auspices of Col. Henningsen. "Their proceedings are enveloped in mystery," says the story; which is the usual style of heralding the pompous plans of the Slavery propagandists.

MR. SUMNER.-We regret to learn that Mr. Sumner will not return to the United States until spring. His physician, Dr. Ed. Brown-Sequard, states, in a letter to Senator Wilson, that, after a consultation with other eminent members of the profession, he has felt bound to advise Mr. Sumner against returning home for the present. At the same time, he speaks confidently of the speedy recovery of the Massachusetts Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says:

"I must not omit another item or two. "Several of the Alabama delegation visted the President on Friday last, with other Southern members. The Vice President was also presnembers. The Vice Fresident was also present. A free-and-easy conversation followed, upon the general topics of the day. Old Buck looked hale and hearty, and was not afraid candidly to express his views, and without reservation. And what think ye, Southern men, James Buchanan had to say of Squatter Sover-

than the Wilmot Proviso!! and if the South conceded this point, it sacrificed what it had been contending for these twenty years.'
"I have tried to give the precise language; and this was uttered in the presence of Breck inridge. Was it not an apropos hit, in consideration of his silly Douglas letter?"

MICHIGAN.-The votes for Governor and members of Congress in the several districts in Michigan, at the recent elections, were as fol-

Governor.—Moses Wisner, 65,202; C. E. Stuart, 56,067. Wisner's majority, 9,135.

Members of Congress.—First distict—W. A Howard, 13,043; George B. Cooper, 13,118. Cooper's majority, 75.
Second district—H. Waldron, 14,658; Consider A. Stacey, 10,137. Waldron's majority

Third district—F. W. Kellogg, 21,950; T B. Church, 17,438. Kellogg's majority, 4,512. Fourth district—D. W. C. Leach, 16,138; R. W. Davis, 14,915. Leach's majority, 1,223. Iowa.-The official vote for members o

Congress in Iowa is as follows: First district—Curtis, Rep., 23,539; Trimble, Dem., 22,929. Curtis's majority, 610. Second district—Vandever, Rep., 25,503 Leflingwell, Dem., 22,764. Vandever's majority,

MR. SEWARD'S FATAL HERESY NOT ORIGI NAL.—The following extract from a letter addressed by President Washington to Gen. Lafayette, in 1798, shows that Senator Seward cannot claim entire originality for the alarming doctrines he uttered in his Rochester speech: "I agree with you cordially in your views in to Negro Slavery. I have long considered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden. nance which prohibits the existence of involun tary servitude in our Northwestern Territor forever. I consider it a wise measure. It met with the approval and assent of nearly every member of the States more immediately inter-ested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of Slavery into the new Territories, and I trust we shall have a Confederacy of free States."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Dec. 13 .- F. W. Lincoln, jun., the Citizens' candidate, was elected mayor of this city to-day, by 2,000 plurality. A majority of the ticket for aldermen was also elected. The entire Citizens' ticket in Worcester wa

In Lowell, James Cook (Rep.) was elected mayor by 300 plurality. All the candidates for aldermen, on the same ticket, were also

In Newburyport, Albert Currier, Citizens candidate, is elected mayor. His vote is 958 to 765 for Colby.
In Lynn, to-day, Edward Dayis, the People candidate, was elected mayor by 276 majority.

On the Presidential question, the Journal

(editorial) says:
"The Democratic party is by no means de ficient in names which are suggested in certain quarters for the Presidency. Among these we may mention Hunter, Wise, and Floyd, of may mention Hunter, Wise, and Floyd, of Virginia; Cobb, of Georgia; Hammond and Orr, of South Carolina; Davis, of Missisippi; Slidell, of Louisiana; Gwin, of California; Brown, of Tennessee; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Bright, of Indiana; Douglas, of Illinois; Toucey, of Connecticut; Cushing, of Massachusetts; and probably others whose names do not at this moment occur to us. We purposely leave out of the list President Buchanan and ex-President Piece, paither of whom we are persuaded. dent Pierce, neither of whom we are persuaded would for a moment consent to be named as a candidate, and we also omit the names of dis-

in the present state of parties here.' The Richmond Enquirer is out with a long "We have but one object to secure by the struggle; and that is, a fair representation of the will of the Democratic party in Virginia at the Charleston Convention. So far as Gov. Wise is concerned, we shall ask for him nothing but what he is fully entitled to. If he is the choice of the people, the expression of that choice hall not be stifled by the intrigues of his ene mies. And we regard the present use of Mr. Hunter's name, in connection with the nomina-tion at Charleston, as constituting nothing more

nor less than an intrigue."

As one of the editors of the Enquirer is a sor of Gov. Wise, it is fair to presume that this frank avowal has that gentleman's consent. Rather early to bring out the candidates.

A Mobile paper says: "We regret to notice the announcement of the death of Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas. He was a distinguished lawyer, poet, and scholar. He commanded "C" company of the Arkansac cavalry in Mexico, and was a brave and deter

SENATOR HAMMOND & MUD-SILL.—The Mon gomery (Ala.) Advertiser has the following: The slaveholders, as a body, rally around

sor. They urge him to accept the gage of battle tendered in the Freeport speech.

"Hammond's speech has produced only a temporary offest your that class. They have says;
"Sir: Late arrivals from Europe bring us retemporary effect upon that class. They have discovered, since his moderate sentiments became known, that he is, after all, only a Connecticut schoolmaster, only quite too ready in emergencies to give up the 'rights of the South,' (that is, the wrongs of niggers.) The South,' (that is, the wrongs of niggers.) The history of Haumond, it seems, is quite a common one. Forty or fifty years ago, his father emigrated to South Carolina from Weathersfield, Connecticut, taking with him a schooner load of onions, a box of Noah Webster's spelling-books, and a boy of ambition and talent. The elder Hammond wed his onions, taught school for those who bought his spelling-books, bought 'niggory' and trooked a pleating the school for those who bought a pleating the school for those who bought has spelling-books, bought 'niggory' and trooked a pleating the school for those who bought a pleating the school for those who bought a pleating the school for the second to be seen to the school for the second to be seen to be s ger Hammond soon learned to show his for the South, and married the sister of

Wade Hampton, the largest slaveholder in the State. Thus placed in the line of safe preceportant business, resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill, Mr. Ward, of Texas, addressed the Secretary of the Pacific railroad bill, Mr. Ward, of Texas,

> CENTRAL AMERICA - SPECIAL MES-SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Thursday last, the President made special communication to Congress, of diplonatic correspondence and information relative to the Central American difficulties. The following abstract presents the substance of the

President on Central American affairs is a letr Washington would go forward on the 27th ovember, and he wished Mr. Dallas to convey

November, and he wished Mr. Danas to convey in them some few remarks from him:

First. Lord Napier had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir Gore Ouseley with the Minister from Nicaragua. It was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions. One of its objects was to terinate the Mosquito protectorate. Second. Sir Gore Ouseley was by this time

at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain a ratification of the treaty; in doing which, it was indispensable that he should be protected the presence of a naval force from any vio-

lence meditated by the filibusters.

He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord Napier, which stated that Gen. Cass considers that the which stated that Gen. Cass considers that the orders issued for the protection of Sir Gore Ouseley to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. These orders were to the effect, that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from filibusters the active intervention of military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States: and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such proceedings should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation and dominion," especially as a clause in the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but, on the contrary, desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary as-

It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of, there would be an end of their interference.

Thus far as to Central America.

Third. In regard to Mexico, he described Third. In regard to Mexico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by the cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay. Mexico was in so distracted a condition that it could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. Hanson, whose treatment could best be resented, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, by a British fleet being sent to Tampico. Her Material Company of the Crown were averaged to a supersystem. jesty's Government, however, were averse to any strong measures, which might make things worse than they already are, and severity would

robably fall upon the innocent.

It was difficult to say what result the disor dered state of Mexico must lead to, if the na-tions interested in her well-being forebore to in-Mr. Dallas says: "My solicitude in this narra

Mr. Damas says: "My solicitude in this harra-tive has been to give the leading ideas of Lord Malmesbury. Of course, he was not unfrequent-ly interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, which seemed to me rather to carry out than to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally safe and un-interrupted transit. It was essentially different in its character from the admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of parties, left to the discretion of naval officers whom to recognise as the de facto Government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as filibusters; if the popular party now in mo-tion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name, and call for British succor, thus installing foreign troops to settle the political uence to which the President and people of the United States could not be supposed to be nsensible—which of all things was most repug-nant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bul-wer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application, as contemplated by Gen. Cass, of merely such tempoary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself necessary to keep the transit route open for common con venience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and cer-

ainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir Gore Ouseley would be put wn.
"I also incidentally remarked that I regretted in favor of M. Belly's project. He disclaimed having done so—M. Belly was patronized neither by England nor France. He was a speculating adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the transit route was effected if any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract, he would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contract. "Again: In the course of the interview I referred, with probably an obvious feeling, to the alleged 'joint note,' addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government, respecting M. Belly's contract; he promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written or even contemplated. The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to—that the Anglo-French

fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mex-ico. That rumor he said had lowered the funds, "I can perceive that the discovery of the golden sands in Fraser river, leading to the creation of a new colony in British Columbia, has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit. In other respects, the pacific dispo-sitions of this Government do not appear to tinguished statesmen in New York, who, how ever eminent, can hardly be brought forward

have changed.

"Lord Malmesbury several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time. That the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquitos was finally disposed of in Sir William's treaty. That as soon as an English guarantee was applied to the Nicaraguan route, capital, science, and labor, would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared. I have the honor to be, etc.,

"G. M. Dallas."

"G. M. Dallas."

Next follows a private note from Lord Napier to Mr. Cass, marked "private," in reply to a private note of the latter.

After quoting [see above] "First. That Lord Napier had communicated," &c., Lord Napier says he conceived that what the Earl of Malmesbury intended to convey to Mr. Dallas was this: "Lord Napier had imparted verbally to Mr. Cass the general sense of a projected treaty which Sir Ouseley is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States Government. I have not had the honor of holding any personal communication honor of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far as I am informed, no treaty has yet been concluded by Sir Ouseley with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. I remain yours, &c.,

"NAPIER.

" To Hon, Lewis Cass, Secretary, etc." Next follows a confidential letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. Dodge, Minister at the Court of Spain, dated October 21, 1858, in which he

"SIR: Late arrivals from Europe bring us reports that a naval and military armament is about to leave Spain, destined to attack Mexico, with the view, as is rumored, to acquire political ascendency there, taking advantage of the distracted condition of that unfortunate Republic. Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to ask your attention to this subject. You are aware of the position taken by the United States: That they will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European Powers; nor to the exercise of a protectorate over them; nor the exercise of a protectorate over them; nor to any other direct influence to control their policy or institutions. Recent circumstances have given to this determination additional

"The subject is familiar to you, and needs no illustration. I do not desire you to draw the attention of the Spanish Ministry to it by any formal communication, but it would be well to embrace such favorable opportunities as may present themselves to bring the matter incidentally to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to make known the interest which had little to say, for his position had been taken in his correspondence and be desired there to

all human probability, never be departed from.

"With respect to the causes of war between
Spain and Mexico, the United States have no
concern, and do not undertake to judge them; nor do they claim to interfere in any hostilities which may take place. Their policy of observation and interference is limited to the permanent subjugation of any portion of the territory f Mexico or any other American State to any

"It is very desirable that this Government should know whether Spain is about to send a force to Mexico; and, if so, what is its strength, and also what are the alleged causes and avowed designs. I will therefore thank you to communicate all the information you can pro-cure upon these points, and upon any others connected with this subject, which you may

deem important.
"I am, sir, your obedient servant, " To C. A. Dodge, Madrid." An extract from a dispatch from Mr. Dodge to Mr. Cass, dated Madrid, November 15th

information respecting the threatened hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well-known determination of the United the well-known determination of the States to resist the subjugation by the European our continent, with a view to exercise a protect rate or any other political influence over the p icy and institutions of such States. On the san day, I sought and obtained an interview with Calderon Collantes, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and translated to him, and at his reques

have since furnished him with a copy of the "He took no exception whatever to any o the views or determinations therein expressed He assured me most earnestly that, in the move ment which duty, honor, and self-respect, had constrained his Government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well-known policy of the United States, as expounded by President Monroe and reiterated by yourself, or of attempting anything for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain redress for injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the

ost inhuman manner. "He said that they would not receive back r attempt to govern Mexico, nor any of the South American States, were she or they to request such government to-morrow; that all Spain expected or desired in that quartar was ention in peace of her present possessions He went on to say that the enormitie erpetrated upon his countrymen were of such n atrocious character as to demand the presence f a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and mpico, but that no troops to operate on land I been sent, and that the officers in command

had been sent, and that the officers in command had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with Mexicans.

"As explanatory of what has been done, and the reason for doing it, I send you a translation of number one of memorandum of observations of Minister of State, furnished to me, after the interview, by Mr. Comyn, Assistant Secretary of State, gentlement who when helding the interview, by Mr. Comyn, Assistant Secre-tary of State, a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic situation in London, was well known to Mr. Buchanan. You will remember that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France would have sufficient influence to prevent it; but, to my surprise, I now learn from Mr. Collantes himself, as well as from the—[Here occurs a hiatus]—that in matters of recent com-plaint the Spanish Government have rejected n the most emphatic manner the proffered in

rvention of England.
"I remain respectfully, etc.,
"C. A. Dodge." To the Hon. Mr. Cass, Secretary of State."

[MEMORANDUM.] The excesses committed in St. Louis Potosi, y the constitutional troops, upon the subjects General and Governor of Cuba to send to Tampico some vessels of war, in order to guard against a repetitiou at the last-named point of the outrages suffered at the former place. These the outrages suffered at the former place. These vessels entered the harbor of Tampico with permission from the Governor of the place, and remained quiet spectators of the condict which was then raging, when Gen. La Garza imposed upon Spaniards a large war tax, putting in prison and injuring those who from want of means were unable to var it.

neans were unable to pay it.

The Captain General of Cuba then deter-nined upon sending to Tampico other vessels of the royal navy. The expedition of these of the royal navy. The expedition of these vessels has for its sole object that of obtaining from Gen. La Garza reparation for losses and damages caused to the subjects of her Catholic Majesty; the refunding of amounts exacted from them, and satisfaction for these outrages. If, to obtain this end, it should be necessary to employ force, any measures which may be adopted will tend exclusively to the accomplish-ment of that object, and protect Spaniards against excesses of Mexicans. These measures will have to be proportioned to the extent of the evil they may have to encounter, but will never have any other object than the one above

indicated.

The instructions given to the commander of the frigate Berenegula, who is chief of the sta-tion at Tampico, also includes protection of other foreign subjects whose interests may be prejudiced. The assembling of a respectable naval force at Sacraficios is for the same pur-

Knowing the tendency of the Mexicans t engage in a hitter persecution of Spaniards, the Spanish Government has believed it to be its duty to assemble sufficient means to force them to respect the lives and property of its subjects. These two expeditions are not de-signed to interfere in any manner in the interi-or affairs of the Mexican Republic.

Letters from Captain McIntosh. Next follow dispatches received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Mc-Intosh, dated Nov. 26th, in which he says he

had heard a report that an officer was sent fro the British frighte Valorous, to board the steamer Washington. He then says: "I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain Jarvis, and will report them in full by the next opportunity, but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the seenes which lately occurred around the Island of Cuba, changed only from Africans to filibusters. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag. Should it become necessary, and if really her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine the British frigate Valorous, to board the steam officers have instructions to board and examine American merchant vessels under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before most serious consequences nay be anticipated."
In a subsequent dispatch, dated December

3d, he says:

"By copies of correspondence with Captain Aldham, the Secretary will perceive Captain A. claims protectorate over the harbor of Grey-

Capt. A. and Sir William Gore Ouseley's se retary subsequently paid an unceremonious visit to Com. McIntosh, the latter, no doubt, he says, being sent by Sir William purposely to remove all unfavorable impressions, and to talk over rather than write further upon the subjects at issue. Capt. Aldham disavowed all intention of issue. Capt. Aldham disavowed all intention of interference with American vessels, his great desire being to act in concert with Commodore McIntosh, in endeavoring to prevent the landing of filibusters; that he could not possibly see the slightest cause for the apprehension of any difficulty; and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none.

With Mr. Synge, Sir Gore Ouseley's secretary, the conversation was equally frank. He, how.

the conversation was equally frank. He, how ever, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but believed that before the first of January next, the whole mat ter would be finally settled.

As to boarding and searching American vessels, they had already abandoned it, not from fear or pussillanimity, but because England felt that she could do so honorably, and ought to do it; and it was not probable that it was now to be revived; that there was nothing secret or mysterious in Sir William's mission, which was

Affairs, and to make known the interest which this Government attaches to this subject, reminding him, at the same time, of the policy concerning it which has been repeatedly declared by the United States, and which will, in there was sincerity in them, of which he has not the slightest doubt, he is happy to say that he can at present see no cause of apprehension on our part of the recurrence of the proceed-

He was much pleased with both the gentle men, and everything was done by Captain Gard-ner and himself, which hospitality and kindness ould dictate, to make them comfortable and at home, and they left the ship fully so im-Commodore McIntosh, seeks to convince the latter that he had acted in no spirit of interfer-

ence with American merchant vessels, and had not arrogated to himself any right that was not conceded, by universal custom, to the command-ing officers of the naval forces in a port belong Government.

McIntosh, replying, says that "the inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officer from your ship looked at once to a thorough examination and investigation of the ship, and to the manner in which the United States offi-

cers had performed their duties. This I consider as exceeding what would be characterized

as a friendly visit, to which I called your atter

as a friendly visit, to which I called your atten-tion, and which I am constrained still to con-sider unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command."

Capt. Jarvis, of the ship Sayannah, informs Commodore McIntosh that Sir William "ap-pears to be very busy in diplomacy, but we have not been able to ascertain what about. He apears to be in constant communication with Mr een, the British Consul. Mr. Bunnel, the re rted Consul for Nicaragua, was received on board the Valorous with seven guns." Other points in the documents have heretofore been substantially published.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

Tuesday, December 14, 1858.

Mr. Hale offered a petition of citizens of New Hampshire, praying the establishment of com-mon-school education in the navy, and libraries mon-school education in the navy, and libraries on board of ships of war.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to aid in the construction of railroads to the Pacific.

Mr. Rice gave notice of a bill for the organi-

zation of Dacotah Territory.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill to equalize the Mr. Mason introduced a bill to equalize the compensation of the Ministers to France and England from July, 1855, to January, 1857. A petition was presented from J. Horsford Smith, asking to be allowed to import iron steamships duty free for his New York coast-ing line. It was referred to the Committee on

tablishment of a line of telegraph to the Pacific; also, a bill to establish a line of steamers from San Francisco to China, via the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill vas now resumed.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., offered an amendment Mr. Davis, of Miss., offered an amendment which he intended to propose as a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the special committee. The amendment proposes that Government shall advertise for proposals for the carrying of the mails, munitions of war, troops, &c., by railway, between the States of the Atlantic and the Pacific; appropriates alternate sections of the nublic lands for six miles on sections of the public lands, for six miles on each side of the road, to aid in its construction, one-half of said lands to be sold and uncondionally conveyed by the contractors in five years, and the remaining half within ten years; provides that the contractors shall locate the route, and furnish survey to the President stipulates that the road shall be divided into ections of twenty-five miles each, and when a section shall be completed, patents shall be issued for three-fourths of the land pertaining to exceeding those which the Government would have to pay by any existing mode of transporthave to pay by any existing mode of transportation; appropriates \$10,000,000 to aid in the construction of the work, upon certain guaranties and conditions; provides that no dividends shall be paid to stockholders until the advance shall be repaid to the United States; provides that the United States Government shall take possession of the road; and revokes all grants of land and money in case of any failure of performance on the part of the contractors.

formance on the part of the contractors.

Mr. Mason, with a view of testing the strength of this measure, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Clingman, Critten-den, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston

Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Masor Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, and Toombs-23, New Jersey, and Toombs—23.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons,

rt, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, and Wright-32. So the Senate refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 23, nays 32.
Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, now addressed the Senate in support of his amendment.
Mr. Green offered an amendment, that the eastern terminus should be somewhere between

the mouth of the Big Sioux river and For Smith, in Arkansas.

Mr. Doolittle thought the best route would from Breckinridge, on the Missouri river, to

Puget's Sound, and thence down to San Fra Mr. Brown thought it would be better to lay the whole subject aside for this session, as it would be impossible in two months to consider multiplicity of propositions that were of-

Mr. Iverson opposed Mr. Doolittle's amend-ment, as it would exclude the South from any chance of having the terminns.

Mr. Polk suggested that the terminus might he fixed somewhere between the 32d and 49th parallels of latitude.

Mr. Davis moved to change the pending

amendment, so as to allow the terminus to be anywhere within the limits of the United States. This motion was adopted. Mr. Wilson's motion to postpone was then negatived, and the Senate adj

HOUSE. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice of bill for the establishment of a mail route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound,
Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways
and Means, reported bills for the payment of
invalid and other pensions; for the support of

the military academy; for the contingent and other expenses of the Indian department.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to fur nish a statement of the amount and kinds ed into the United States free under the rec procity treaty, and also the amount and kind of the productions of the United States exported to said colonies under that treaty, and also the like exports and imports from 1850 until the ratification of said treaty; which was adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration

the Watrous case. Wednesday, December 15, 1858. SENATE. Various memorials of little importance

presented, with the exception of one from the convention of ironmasters who met in Philadelphia on December 20, 1849. On this memorial, Mr. Cameron addressed the Senate.

The Senate declined to call up Mr. Clingan's Clayton-Bulwer resolution, by a vote 24 yeas to 25 nays.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Pacific railroad bill, the vote being 24 in

of it to 24 against it, the Senate went into

HOUSE Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify the tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron and other articles to which that principle can

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution, with a view to obtain a modification reduction on the duty on American tobac by foreign Governments; which was referred t the Committee on Agriculture.

The consideration of the Watrous impeacement

ment case was resumed.

The resolution pending was in favor of impeachment, for which the House, by 111 against 92, adopted a substitute, that the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watrous is insufficient to justify the preferring of articles of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemean-

The House agreed to the resolution, as thu mended, by 113 against 86.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, called up the report made from the Committee on Elections last session, stating that "it appears there were buld dictate, to make them comfortable and thome, and they left the ship fully so im the third Congressional district, Baltimore ressed.

Captain Aldham, in a subsequent letter to commodore McIntosh, seeks to convince the null and void, and that the Speaker be request ed to notify the Governor of Maryland of Mr. Boyce offered a resolution admitting Mr

Whyte, who contests the right of Mr. Harris, to a seat on the floor of the House during the conspeak,
Pending the consideration of the subject, the

Thursday, December 16, 1858. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend the Arizona Territory bill, so as to provide for the election of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers, by the people, for the term of two

Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concern-ing the landing, by the yacht Wanderer, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves. Adopted. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, attempted

Mr. Chingman, of North Carolina, attempted to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clay-ton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mason, of Va., Chairman of the Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Collamer of Vermont, Mr. Shields of Minnesota, and others, expressed their senti-ments; after which, the vote was taken, resulting

in yeas 22, nays 28. So the resolution taken up.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was then resumed, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, having the floor. After Mr. Bell's remarks, the further consid-

eration of the Pacific railroad bill was post Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, introduced a bill to give the back pay to the officers since reinstated, who were retired by the Naval Board.

The Senate Agricultural College bill made the special order for Tuesday next. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next. The Speaker laid before the House a message

from the President, enclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments, in response to the resolutions calling for information relative to recent events in Central America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affai without being read.

The House then resumed the consideration

of the Maryland contested election case of Mr. Whyte against Mr. Harris.
Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, said that Mr. Whyte did not claim the seat for himself, but The House, by a vote of 108 year to 90 nays, laid on the table the resolution admitting Mr. Whyte to the floor, and the liberty of speaking

on the subject.
Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elec-ions, which read as follows: "It appears to this House that there was much tumult, riot, in this House that there was much tumult, riot, intimidation, and injustice, in the election for Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district of Maryland, on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law, and in violation of the freedom of election; that said election is void, and the seat is declared vacant, and the Spagker is hereby directed to notify the stronger. and the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact."

The motion to lay on the table prevailedyeas 106, nays 97.

The House then went into Committee of the that section, the remaining fourth being retained as security for the completion of the succeeding section; authorizes the President to make contracts for twenty years for carrying the diers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all wars during that period, was resumed.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued. all wars during that period, was resumed.

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, insisted that the

honor and reputation of the country demanded that those brave men should have their services recognised.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, was opposed to the ing the fund of pensioners under it.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, replied, that no policy was better calculated, under our system

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, said that the

uire it. Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, said that those who asked for pensions did not come here as pau-pers, but are entitled to pensions in discharge of a debt promised to be paid. Various amendments were then voted on hu nothing definite accomplished. Adjourned.

Friday, December 17, 1858. The Senate was not in session to-day. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar; which was carried. The Speaker called Mr. Sherman, of Ohio,

to the chair.

The subject before the Committee was the bill to revive the examination and payment o certain claims of citizens of Georgia and Ala bama, on account of losses sustained by the depredations of the Indians in the Creek war of 1836, 1837, and 1838, and for the subsistence

of the United States army.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, explained the cir cumstances which had led to the introduction of this bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill. He said this subject had come before the Committee on Indian affairs of the Thirty-fourth

Committee on Indian affairs of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and, after a careful examination of the question, that committee decided that the claims possessed no merit whatever. Mr. Shorter. I desire the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin who addressed the House last. I understood him, while addressing the House, to say that the people of Ala-bama had fled from their homes in fear of the

bama had fled from their homes in fear of the Indians, thereby leaving their property, and that they now come before Congress "to ask pay for their bravery." Did I understand the gentleman correctly?

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin. Very likely I may have used that language. Perhaps I should have added, and for their losses, too. Mr. Shorter. So far as the declaration that they come here asking "pay for their bravery" is concerned, I pronounce it false and sland ous. [Cries of "Order, order!"] Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin. I have

doubt that the citizens of Alabama are brave, as has been illustrated by their Representativ here to-day.

Mr. Shorter. I can say nothing more to the member from Wisconsin.

The House adjourned to Monday. Monday, December 20, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution adjourn over from the 23d instant to the 4th of January; carried—29 to 21.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to organize the Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he should cal Territory of Dacotah. up the French spoilation bill.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill

was resumed. as resumed.

Mr. Wilson submitted an amendment, author izing the President to appoint five civil engineers to locate the route. Received informally, and ordered to be printed.

The question was taken on Mr. Polk's amendment, fixing the eastern terminus anywhere be-tween the 49th parallel of latitude and the south-

ern boundary of the United States; which

The question recurred on Mr. Foster's amend-

The question recurred on Mr. Foster's amendment, that all the iron composing this road should be of American manufacture.

The amendment was adopted, by yeas 25, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, King Kennedy, Seward Simmons, Thomps.

Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, King, Kennedy, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—25.

\*\*Nays\*\*—Messrs. Bates, Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Stuart, and Ward—23.

The question was then stated to be on the The question was then stated to be on the amendment of Mr. Wilson, to construct the road by the shortest practicable route between the parallels of 35 and 42. Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, rose to a per sonal explanation, in regard to the colloquy between himself and Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, on Friday last. He had not spoken of the Rep-resentatives from Alabama as illustrating the bravery of that State, but of that particular ge Mr. Chaffee, of Mass., introduced a bill in

structing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repaying the State of Massachusetts certain advances made to the General Government in the war of Mr. Hughes introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report as appropriation for taking the census of the United States in 1860, under existing laws. Mr. Whiteley offered an amendm

ing the committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing all the present laws on the subject, except so far as related to the counting of the people; not agreed to—51 yeas, 140 nays.

The original resolution was agreed to.

The pension bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cobb, or Ala. to include the soldiers of the Mexican was of 1846-'47, and the Florida war of 1817.

Mr. Smith, of Ill., moved as an amendmen to include the soldiers of the Black Hawk was of 1827, '30, and '31. Agreed to, by yeas 79, nays 48.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., spoke in behalf of hamendment; which was then rejected.

The amendment as amended was then adopted by year 64 pages 64.

ed, by yeas 64, nays 60.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, moved an amendment, to include the soldiers who fought in Wayne's war against the Indians in 1793 and 1794. These had never been provided for. The Committee then rose.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, made an ineffect

ual effort to get a bill regulating the granting of pensions made the special order for January Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements of the aggregate value of the exports of Great Britain, from 1853 to 1857, inclusive, according to our custom-house returns, compared with the value of the exports of Great Britain to this country, by her custor house returns. Also, for a similar stateme as regards France. Also, for a particula statement of the same character in regard t

Mr. Keitt moved to suspend the rules, in order to consider the joint resolution from the Senate, proposing to adjourn over from December 23d January 4th; carried-yeas 130, nays 60. Under the influence of the previous question the resolution was adopted—yeas 98, nays 94.

And then the House adjourned, at half pas

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.—It appears the los missing steamship Indian Empire reached Broadhaven, county Mayo, Ireland, on the 26th ult. All well. Her fuel had become exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and woodwork wa consumed. Provisions had also run short.
The ship laid to for a week, within a day or storms.

England.—James Davis & Sons, extens

leather importers, of London, have failed. Their liabilities are very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalembert's trial are not allowed to enter France.

a proclamation against Ribbonism and other

The London Times claims the release Montalambert as a triumph of the press.

The London Times continues editorially to policy was better calculated, under our system of Government, to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and devotion to their country, than by assuring its defenders, when they become old and helpless, that they will be taken core of her than they become old and helpless, that they will be taken core of her than they become old and helpless.

system.

The London Herald's Paris correspo Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, said that the resources of the country would by this system

British Cabinet has sent a circular to all the be exhausted, and we would be prevented from European Governments, stating, in the most excarrying on any war at all, if necessity should plicit terms, that it does not share, by any lispatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting the Ionian islands. France.—Pavis, Friday, Dec. 3.—Montalam

bert writes to the Moniteur to the following ef fect:
"I have appealed against the sentence passes the present of upon me. No power in France, up to the presen time, has had the right to remit a penalty no definite. I am one of those who do not beli in the right, and I do not accept the

A letter from Montalambert to the Archbishop of Paris declines the Archbishop's inter cession for a remission of the penalty.

Montalambert lodged a formal appeal against apparatus was to be tried. his sentence on the 2d inst.

Spain.—The nomination of Schaque, as Captain General of Madrid, is considered a strong

decided on, if the Cortes prove unfavorable.

Prussia.—Dantzic and Sirmemun have bordered to be made ports of war. Prayers have been offered up in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William.
Russia.—The Vienna correspo

Times, alluding to the attempt of Russia to purchase the Principality of Monaco, says that during the late war that Principality was ceded to the United States, but the Convention never ratified, because some of the European Governments protested.

Austria.—An ordinance had been issued, r ducing the stamp duty on newspapers.

Turkey.—The agitation in Candia was

arrof the creasing, on account of the oppression of the creasing, on account of the oppression of the Government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition. The Pasha, fearing a general uprising, had asked for reinforcements.

The telegraph between Dardanelles, Syra, and Clio, has been successfully laid; that between Candia and Egypt was broken in.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamaikan at Bucharest, by means of a fulminating shell.

India.—The rebels in India have been dis-

> losses to the rebels. Twenty thousand men have been captured in towns. Tortia Topee is a fugitive, his forces being routed, with the loss six guns and 600 killed. The rebels number 50,000, but are scattered in small bodies.
>
> China.—By the late typhoon at Swatow, 3,000 Chinese were drowned, and several Europeans.
>
> The Cochin Chinese are concentrating 100,000 men around the capital, against the French and Spanish forces.
>
> The Latest.—The London Times's city article

> of the 4th inst. says that the funds opened on Friday with a good appearance, but late in the day there was a complete change, and securities of several kind were passed for sale. The ultimate reaction is attributed to the reported disaffected condition of Lombardy, with the advertised streament of the town of France towards. tised statement of the tone of France towards Austria. Loans were abundantly offered at 2 per cent.

per cent.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. — Messrs.

Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s circular states that
there have been large arrivals of breadstuffs
from the United States. The flour market losed very dull, with nominal quotations. THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.—England, for once,

is reversing her policy of annexation, and is anxious to cast off one of her dependencies, the Ionian Islands. These islands geographically

control, although they have been under the British protectorate ever since the treaty of Paris in 1815. England supposed formerly that she wanted the that she wanted them as a means of control in the Mediterranean. But she has found out that she does not need them, that they cost more for government than the revenue she can get from them, and she is therefore auxious to return them, and she is therefore anxious to return them to Greece, all but Corfu, which she proposes to retain for strategetical uses. But France objects, for some reason or other, and England does not feel at liberty to disregard her wishes, and must hold on to the islands, against her own convictions and her own in-

COTTON IN LIBERIA.—The American portion of the population of Liberia have commenced, with much spirit, the cultivation of cotton. President Benson, in a recent letter, says: "There has been twenty times more cotton planted by Americo-Liberians this year than ever before, of both native and foreign seed, and I feel sanguine that its cultivation will increase each succeeding year." A half ton of cotton seed sent out by the Manchester (Eng.) Cotton Supply Association has also offered prizes for the production of cotton, which Mr. extensively. The Association has also onered prizes for the production of cotton, which Mr. Benson thinks will operate as a strong stimution has been to change considerably our own estimation of the Ledger. We knew that its lus to its cultivation. A party of emigrants from Georgia sent home lately a sample of cotton of a species which blossoms perpetually, and one of their number asserts that good Sea Labord cottons of the sample of Island cotton can be grown in Liberia. The young Republic has a most hopeful future.-

EMANCIPATION .- A bill had been brought before the States of the Hague, for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curaçoa.
The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins; the second, three millions. Slaves are with which it is conducted. In this respe estimated for indemnity according to the tariff.

A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa ditto, 260 florins; on a cotton or rice ditto, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9,000 in Curoçoa.

with which it is conducted. In this respect, especially, it is worthy of commendation.

"We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names, of similar eminence in literature, will, in due

#### DOMESTIC SUMMARY

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE IN GEORGIA. Savannah, Dec. 13.—The Republican of this morning says that the yacht Wanderer positively landed Africans near Brunswick. Joseph Ganahl, the District Attorney, arrived on Saturday, with three men, believed to be implicated. Ganani, the Distriction of the Indian State of and Miguel Aginoi or Raquet, hailing from New Orleans. Mr. Ganahl refused to take bail for their appearance at court, and the prisoners were lodged in jail on the charge of piracy. Mr. Ganahl is using every exertion to obtain evidence, and has sent to Brunswick to elicit information. The examination will probably take

place on Thursday.

A tug was dispatched to Brunswick to tow
the Wanderer to Savannah, but the shipmaster on board refused to give her up. It is reported that the collector of Darien states that the Wanderer has no appearance of having had slaves on board.

The Republican says it is rumored that the

Africans were landed on Jekyl Island, and that a steamer which left Savannah took one hundred Africans were indeed a steamer which left Savannah took one hundred and fifty, and conveyed them past Savannah to Pork, Mess Pork, Prime and fity, and conveyed them past Savannah to the river plantations, whence they were scattered through the country. The cargo shipped is said to have consisted of 350 negroes. The Wanderer hails from St. Helena, is without regular papers, as there is no American Consulthere, but has informal papers from native officials, without any seals attached.

Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed - Wool, Pulled -Washington, Dec. 13.—It is openly asserted

was arrested and discharged in New York within one year upon the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. Corrie had a claim before last Congress, worth \$126,000, which passed.

I am authoritatively informed that he was expected to arrive at Charleston with his cargo eeks ago, and the President was notified of the

seized in New York, on suspicion that she was slaver; but the authorities did not think the evidence sufficient to detain her, and she was soon discharged. The following telegraphic dispatch from Savannah removes all doubt as to the fact that a Wheat, red THE WANDERER—TRIAL OF ALLEGED SLA- Rye VERS.—Savannah, Dec. 20.—The Republican of this morning briefly reports the proceedings

of the trial of the prisoners alleged to have participated with the rest of the Wanderer's crew in bringing a cargo of negroes from the African coast, and selling them into slavery in this Bacon, country.

The prosecution was vigorously conducted by District Attorney Ganahl and Henry R. Jack-

son, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs, Lloyd and Owens.

Two witnesses were examined, viz: Dr. Hazelhurst, of Brunswick, and Mr. Maboy, (?) Collector of Darieu. The former testified that he professionally attended the negroes at Jekyl Island. They appeared to have been freshly imported, and were unable to speak English. Mr. Maboy testified that the Wanderer had no

The prisoners were remanded.

A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed from different portions of the coast of the State, and the trial will probably occupy many weeks.

It is generally admitted that the Wanderer

brought no Africans, but that the ship bringing them has been scuttled and sunk. Another Current through the Cable.-New York, Dec. 21 .- The New York paper. state that good currents were received ov the cable on Saturday, and that the word He lev was distinguished at about the hour when, according to advices by the Arabia, Henley's

FROM KANSAS. - St. Louis, Dec. 14. - Depredations and house burnings in Southern Kansas are frequent, growing out of certain parties sas are frequent, growing out of certain parties disregarding the compromise between Governor Denver and the people.

The Pike's Peak gold accounts are favorable. The miners have elected members of Legislature and Delegate to Congress, with a view of forming a new Territory.

THE ECHO PRISONERS.—On the arrival o the Columbia train on Saturday, with the pris-oners of the crew of the slaver Echo, or Putdvance.
The January number will contain an accurate and man, one of them, named Archibald Scott, was not found. An officer was dispatched along the line of the railroad, and the unfortunate prisoner was found about twelve miles from the ity, with a leg badly broken. He had jumped from a window of the car, when at a speed of twelve miles an hour. He was brought to the city, and placed under medical treatment.

Charleston Courier.

LARGE SALE OF SLAVES .- Col. Abraham Va

Buren, of Columbia, S. C., recently sold to Col. Elisha Worthington, of Chicot county, Arkan-

sas, his whole plantation of slaves, numbering 210, for \$147,000, or an average of \$700. The

terms of payment are five annual instalments of \$29,400 each, with interest from date. Col. Van Buren is a son of ex-President Van Buren. lodged from many of their strongholds. Seven British victories have been obtained, with heavy of the late Mrs. Gov. McDuffie Perry Davis's Pain Killer has been used with great success in cases of what is called painters' olic, by taking it in molasses and water, and bathing the stomach and bowels with the medicine laid on warm with flannel cloths; repeat

as often as they get dry. Sold by all dealers in

family medicines. We clip the following from the Providence General Adventuer, September 12, 1857:

"At this season of the year, when cholera, choleramorbus, dyscutery, and other kindred complaints, are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two dozes of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above-named preparation."

Sold by all draggists, grocefs, and medicine dealers, throughout the United States and Canadas.

Por sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, bookseller, Seventh street.

appertain to Greece; the inhabitants are Greeks, and their national attachments remain unbroken, and make them restive under foreign found the prospectus of the New York Ledger, LEDGER.—In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the New York Ledger, which contains all the particulars relative to Mr. Everett's engagement to write for that paper. The N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of this

engagement, says:

"The country journals are still engaged in discussing the recent engagement of Mr. Everett to write for the New York Ledger, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are

right.
"It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it will make his name a household word in many families where it is

household word in many families where it is hardly known now.

"It is certainly a good thing for Mr. Bonner also. In the first place, it will add largely to his already immense number of readers. But this is not the only advantage, nor the principal one, which he will derive from it. It has served to direct the public mind to a more thorough and full examination of the general character and contents of his journal; and to the formation of a more favorable indement. the formation of a more favorable judgment thereon, in many quarters, than was previously proprietor was a man of great enterprise and superior business talents, deeply skilled in the masterly art of advertising; but we were not aware, until our attention was recently more especially called to the subject, of the labor and care bestowed upon the different depart-ments of his journal, and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its col-umns. Nor were we aware of, what is much more important, the pure moral tone, and scrusimilar eminence in literature, will, in due time, be added to the list of his contributors."

# MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefal'v prepared to Tuesday, December 21, 1966 Flour, Howard Street - \$5.061@0.00 5.00 0.00 4.12 4.00 Wheat, white  $\frac{1.30}{1.18}$ 1.35 1.28 Wheat, red -Corn, white . Corn, Yellow Rve. Pennsylvania 47 5.75 Clover Seed 2.00 2.25 Hay, Timothy 00.00 Bacon, Shoulders Wool, Fleece, common here that the slave-yacht Wanderer was owned by the Captain Corrie of South Carolina who Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino

> NEW YORK MARKET Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 21, 1853. · \$4.25 @ 4.50 Flour. State brands - -Flour, Western 5.40 Rye Flour -Corn Meal -Wheat, white -3.40 0.00 60 14 0 18.00 Pork, Prime 7.50 9.00 Lard, in kegs -Butter, Western Butter, State . Wool, Washed Wool, Fleece, common Lime, Rockland 75 1.20

Lime, common

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THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE. THE subscriber proposes to issue, on the 1st of January, and monfally thereafter, an Octave Magazine, of thirty-two large pages, with the above title, to be devoted to Literature, Science, Statistics, and the advancement of the cause of Human Freedom.

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Through a trial of many years, and through every
dation of civilized men, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been
found to afford more relief, and to cure more cases of pulnousry di-case, than any other remedy knewn to mancind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been
cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deëmed
beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to
nert friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enoyment of life, by this all-powerful at iddoe to diseases
of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the
ungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the
pale, thin, features of him who was lately lasty and
atrong, whisper to all but him, Cossumrrow. He tries
everything; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and
aboves its fatal symptoms more and more over all his
frame. He is taking the Cherry Pectoral now; it has
stopped his cough, and made his breathing easy; his
sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with:
its strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken.
'Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not
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many a flock, the darting lamb from many a home.

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Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions
Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions
Authenticated and cough a many a broke. The complete of the complaint, may be found in
for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in militions, and scatter them broadcast over the order that the sick everywhere may have before mormation it contains. Druggists and dealer cine generally have them for distribution gratic for sale these remedies, prepared by Br. J. 6. Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, M. sold by Z. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C., F. Philidelphia, and by all dealers in madiator.

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CHAPTER

For the

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Black Democracy of the South embrac within its pale all the ultraism and disunionism whi h is to be found in that quarter of the support they may bring to the Executive to be chosen by the People's party, and the Administration of the Government under his auspices. Because for them we may, and probably shall, have the battle of THE UNION to fight, in case U.ion. We often quote, from the Southern journals in the interest of that party, articles in proof of this fact; and it is but fair to pre sent the other phase of public sentiment, which is prevalent in the ranks of the opposition.

the party now in power are deprived of the spoil of office. No matter who may be the standard The following is an extract of a letter written by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner to gentlemen in Delaware, in October last, prior to the State election. Mr. Rayner is a large slaveholder, a man of marked ability, and of great personal popularity; and yet, with all these advantages, he has chosen to withdraw from public life, rather than prostitute himself to the low arts of the demagogue, and ride into place and power by fanning the flame of Pro-Slavery excitement. We by no means endorse the views of Mr. Rayner in reference to the formation of a People's Party, but we give his letter as evitage of office. No matter who may be the standard bearer of the People's party in 1860—no matter whether he be from one section or another—he will certainly be denounced throughout the South, by the party in power, as 'an Abolition could be effected in the public mind on the subject of Slavery. It is the great and absorbing to the law as in 1852, as Mr. Fillmore was in 1856. And I consider it just as certain that, in case of the election of the People's candidate, the flag of disunion will be raised by a portion of the Locofoco party throughout the entire South. When they present that issue under the flag of the Union, we will meet them, and under the flag of the Union, we will meet them, and under the infiguration of the colporteur.

A teacher in one of the schools connected with the labors of our missionaries in Kentucky presses upon our attention the wants of the flag of the Union, we will meet them, and under the infiguration of the people are accessible. Many fields are open to the colporteur.

In what are called the mountain counties, with suitable laborers, an entire revolution could be effected in the public mind on the subject of Slavery. It is the great and absorbing to the locofoco party throughout the effect of the school counties, with suitable laborers, an entire revolution could be effected in the public with suitable laborers, an entire revolution.

A teacher in one of the schools of the locofoco party throughout th a People's Party, but we give his letter as evidence that all honor and manliness in the fluence of Southern opinion. In order that we fluence of Southern opinion. In order that we

a great conservative movement towards the inauguration of an enlarged and national sys-tem of policy, in support of which all patriotic and Union-loving men may cordially unite, without respect to previous party ties or sectional considerations. True, the issue of the late elections involves a most decided rebuke to the Administration and its followers, for their course on the Kansas question—a rebuke which was richly deserved, and which I was delighted to see administered. This whole Kansas business, from its inception in the repeal of the ise, down to the passage of the English bill, I have ever regarded as a de lusion and a cheat, and have so pronounced it. It hoisted the flood-gates of agitation on a dis turbing question, which patriots had hoped was put to rest. It has sown broadcast the seeds of dissaffection and sectional discord be tween the North and the South. It has for years subordinated all questions of public pol-icy to one of sectional strife and defiance. Its author sowed the wind, and he is now deservedly reaping the whirlwind. I fear we have not witnessed all its evils yet. As an American citizen and friend of the Union, I was opposed to it in its origin; as a Southern man, I deplored it, because of the evils I foresaw and

"In regard to the institution of Slavery, I con strength and security of the South to consist not in any abstract dogmas touching the moral aspect of the question; or, which a cer-tain school of Southern politicians unwisely and without authority tendered, an issue to the Northern mind—but in the groat principle of representative government to which I adverted in the early portion of this letter, viz: That the States most to discover the unconstitutionality of the measures, and that they were not productive of the benefits she anticipated from them; but she is not the less chargeable with their inception. Protective tariffs are as injurious to one are sovereign in the regulation of their internal police and domestic relations; and that this bolice and domestic relations; and that this sovereignty finds its expression in the legally recorded voice of a majority. These principles, the very sheet-anchor of Southern security, were violated in the attempt to force Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which not only her people had never approved, but which is not confined to one section. Had not be ignored, they were violently opposed to. What a dangerous position for the South! What a min issecure guarantee for the protection of the institution of Slavery—to say nothing of the institution of Slavery—to say nothing of the institution of slavery—to say nothing of the institution of such a fraud. And in the reign of terror which party proscription has installed over public opinion in the South—those who had constituted the statement of the south—those who had cover public opinion in the South—those who had constituted the statement of the south—those who had and orphans for the limited period of five years and first proposed to the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the protection of the committee of the protection of the the statement of slave statement of the statement sovereignty finds its expression in the legally rethe Union than to another. We regard all banks, whether State or National, as unmitiover public opinion in the South—those who loved their native land too well to be willing to see it placed in a false position, have been resee it placed in a false to its interest and

the General Government have not been prose-cuted to an extent calculated seriously to affect traitors to its cause.
"The South was deluded into playing this the interests of any portion of the country, and cannot be charged to the General Government as evidence of hostility to the South. game for an increase of political st game for an increase of political strength, and has lost it. But it is in moral power and prestige (it is with sorrow I am compelled to admit) that the South has lost most. Partisan counsels, for tious, unreasonable, and unjust complaints which are constantly made in some quarters partisan ends, have forced the South into a posiion where she is made to seem to be the aggresagainst the Government, or rather against the Union of States. If these complaints were worthy of belief, the Southern States would be sor. Those who were instrumental in placing her into this position, and in forcing her to fight this battle from a point strategetically so weak, set down as one of the most down-trodden, op-pressed, and wretched portions of the earth; whereas, in truth and in fact, nowhere else in the world can we find a people who live in so where all has been lost, have done more vital injury, have inflicted a severer wound upon her, have more crippled her energies for fuultra Anti-Slavery men in and out of Congress

much ease and comfort, who enjoy so many of the blessings of existence, and who have so much cause to be grateful that their lot was cast in a land so favorable to the pursuit of happiness. Such things as pinching want and houseless suffering are absolutely unknown, and, with health and a moderate amount of incalm and dispassionate review of the whole history of the difficulty, that the South has been more sinned against than sinning. The South did not ask for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was the opening of this Pandora's box of mischief. It was tendered and carried under the pretence of a boon by partisan schemers from the North, to accomplish ambischemers from the North, to accomplish ambi-tious and selfish aims. The South unfortunately accepted it—not unanimously, but against solemn protests of thousands of her truest and oted sons—and a Grecian horse it has proven to our Troy, indeed. Public opinion in the South never demanded or justified the force the South never demanded or justified the forc-ing of a Constitution on the people of Kansas against their wishes, as was attempted in the Senate bill—or of securing its adoption by ca-jolery and bribery, as was attempted by the Engish bill—the worst measure, if possible, of the two. They were party measures, both sustained and advocated by Southern partisans, who assumed to reflect a factitious public opinion aided and encouraged by their party allies of the North. And as evidence incontestable of the utter hollow-heartedness and duplicity of these Northern party allies—nearly all of them, including the author of the English bill itself, have, on appearing before their constituents, re-pudiated their own work, which they pretended support as a finality, and signified their readiness to take the back track. In the name of truth, of justice, of honor, how long is the South to be cajoled, deceived, and cheated, by these hollow professions of devotion to her rights? How long is this everlasting agitation of Slavery

to be kept up for party purposes?

"Public opinion in the North, as expressed through the press and in primary meetings, un-generously and unjustly holds the South, as a section, responsible for all this. Their denunciations are often hurled at the South-the cant phrase of 'the slave power' is frequently applied to us without discrimination, and the South, as a section, held accountable for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—for all the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas—for the increas-ing agitation of the question of Slavery. This, that has committed these wrongs. It is nor the 'slave power,' but the self-styled Democratic power, that keeps the two sections of the Union embroiled on this question of Slavery. It is nor the people of the South, but the self-styled Democratic party of the South, that keeps up the Slavery agitation, by party concert, and for party and up the Slavery agitation, by party concert, and for party ends.

"If I understand the scope and design of the

People's party, whilst it rebukes Mr. Buchanan and his party adherents for their course on the Kansas question, and tolerates perfect freedom of opinion on all subjects, it proposes to ignore all ultra and violent views on the subject of Slavery; to repudiate the leadership and control of men of one idea, who wish to subordinate all the great questions of our national policy to the sole issue of Slavery; and to resist all plat-forms that are too narrow or too sectional for all conservative friends of the Union to stand on, whether they be from the North or the on, whether they be from the North or the obtained from the A. R. Tract and Book Socie-South, the East or the West. As such, my ty, Cincinnati, a small library of Anti-Slavery on, whether they be from the North or the South, the East or the West. As such, my heart is in the cause; and I welcome it as the harbinger of our country's deliverance from impending ruin. I regard its late glorious achievements as but the marshalling of the conservative forces, preparatory to the great Presidential contest to be decided in 1860.

"I know not what practical aid the advocates"

obtained from the A. R. Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, a small library of Anti-Slavery sought ont, taken home, and read. No one as yet objects. In this way parents read them, when they could not be induced to otherwise. Our day schools are also in a prosperous condition. I know of some ten or twelve common schools taught by Anti-Slavery young men, who are making their as the Indians would progress in the arts and

minority party in every State in the South. And why? Because of the moral strength and

obedient servant, K. RAYN

Messrs. William K. McClees, Joseph
Pyle, Samuel F. Betts, Committee,
Wilmington, Delaware."

ment of a large part of the people:

The following article from the Crockett Argus,

Texas paper, is in the same vein of candor which characterizes the letter of Mr. Rayner.

From the Crockett Argus

SOUTHERN FANATICISM.

The article in this number of the paper, en

is not inserted because we endorse the senti-

North, that protective tariffs, National banks

has as much to answer for in these respects as

We are wearied out of patience by the cap-

power, it was not owing to any action of the General Government, but to causes over which it had no control. It could not divert the tide

of immigration into different channels, nor could it direct the minds of Southern men to

those pursuits which have built up the power and wealth of our Northern neighbors.

From the American Missionary

SOUTH.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE

NORTH CAROLINA .-- [From Rev. D Worth.]

"Again we have the soul-cheering intelli-

is giving us great access to the hearts of the people. We desire to give Him the glory."

" NEW SALEM, Oct. 26, 1858.

any other. It is true, that the South was fore

The People Accessible.—The region of country I have travelled over is a broken one, in the case are not many slaveholders. Free

labor only can be sustained there.

The larger part of the slaveholders whom visited were willing to talk on the subject of Slavery, on to which they hold against their better judgment. In a month's labor, I have found but one slaveholder and three non-slaveholders who were unwilling to read. The great

dence that all honor and manliness in the South has not been crushed beneath the Juggernaut of Slavery Propagandism. What must the miscrable Northern serviles think of themselves, after reading Mr. Rayner's manly denunciations of the Kansas iniquity?

"Of course, the Locofoco presses and orators all over the South will proclaim the late victories of the People's party an Abolition triumph. True to their vocation of agitating the question of Slavery for party purposes, they will endeavor to smother their mortification by the use of hard words and abusive epithets. Having lately been on a visit to Pennsylvania, it affords me pleasure to say that I did not meet the first man who claimed the triumph of the People's party in that State as an Anti-Slavery or Anti-Southern victory. So far from it, those with whom I conversed (and I conversed with hundreds) spoke of the People's party in that State as an Anti-Slavery or Anti-Southern victory. So far from it, those with whom I conversed (and I conversed with hundreds) spoke of the People's party in that State as an Anti-Slavery or Anti-Southern victory. So far from it, those with whom I conversed (and I conversed with hundreds) spoke of the People's party in that State as an Anti-Slavery or Anti-Southern victory. So far from it, those with whom I conversed (and I conversed with hundreds) spoke of the People's party as a great conservative movement towards the interior of Kentucky. The school, and known around as an 'Abolitionist school.' The attendance has been for the People's party as I understoned the recognises and contends for the People's party and the victories of the People's party and believe to the people's party and the towards it is national in its aims and objects—if it discourages sectional strife, and retreated to the various portions of our Confederacy—I hazard nothing in saying that the constitution. What is now the plan of a better the people's party in that State as an Anti-Slavery or Anti-Southern victory. So far from it, those with whom I conversed "I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your own souls, such as few have yet enjoyed."

#### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS. INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports

that no change has taken place in our relations with the various tribes with whom we have had treaty stipulations, except in the case of the Camanches.

The whole number of Indians within our

We clip it from another Texas paper, called the Standard, printed at Clarkesville; and it may limits is estimated to be about 350,000. The therefore be regarded as reflecting the sentiwhole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treatic since the adoption of the Constitution is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be \$49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government reis not inserted because we endorse the senti-ments it expresses, but simply to show how like a maniac a man may become, when he per-mits a single idea to engross his mind. If Gen. Houston ever uttered so silly a saying as that attributed to him, he ought to be rebuked for it, both by the South and the North, for it sayors little of either statesmarship or perfections. ceived no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least \$100,000,000. The amount applicable for little of either statesmanship or patriotism, and is only calculated to furnish a pretext for such insane ravings as those the Charleston Mercury. It was as much the fault of the South as of the the fulfilment of treaties, and for other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year, was \$4,852,407.34; of which sum, and constitutional appropriations for internal improvements, were saddled upon the country; and the favorite statesman of South Carolina \$204,662.89 was derived from investment o

trust funds.

The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is \$10,590,649.62; of which, \$3,502,641.82 has been invested in stocks in various States. The remainder, viz: \$7,088,407.80, is retained in the Treasury, and

and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy, over which economical discretion could be exercised. The Commissioner hopes, by a system of retrenchment already commenced in the colonizing policy of the last year, except upon the very hardest manner with the settlers on the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year, except upon the very hardest manner with the settlers on the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year, except upon the very hardest in the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year, except upon the very hardest in the public lands. ment already commenced in the colonizing policy in Oregon, California, and Texas, to reduce materially the expenses of the remainder of the present and during the next fiscal year. Every item in the estimate submitted for the last-mentioned period has been carefully scrutinized, and the sum estimated is less by \$744,829.51 than the amount appropriated for the present

fiscal year.

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning:

1. Their removal from place to place as our pulation advanced. 2. Their assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by them in common.

3. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities.

He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embra-cing not more land than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the lands among them in severalty; to require that they should live upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give dustry, the road to independence, if not to affluence, is open to all. The Government against which there is so much railing is neither seen them, in lieu of money annuities, stock, animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, and manual-labor schools; and inasmuch as most the evils charged, if they exist at all, are of a pure speculative character. If the North has outgrown the South in wealth and political

of the older treaties provide for money annuition that a time be fixed by law within which the states claiming swamp lands shall select a law empowering the Department to commute the money annuities whenever the Indians assent, as above set forth. The Indians in Oregon and Washington number about 42,000, and are divided into 35 tribes and bands. Those in ing upon two reservations—one on the western and one on the eastern side of the Coast Range

were extinguished was rapidly filled up with an enterprising and thrifty population.

During the year 1855, the Superintendent of Oregon and Washington made treaties with various other tribes and bands, by which large tracts of land were ceded to the United States, for which the Indians were promised benefits enumerated in said treaties. These treaties, rates of land were ceded to the United States, for which the Indians were promised benefits at the heart of the Church on this work, we have just had an ingathering of thirty-three members. It has been a time of great rejoicing. Blessed be the God of our fathers, he is evidently going before us in this work, and obstacles are falling on either hand. The great Head of the Church is giving us great access to the hearts of the and making settlements thereon, the Indians believed they were to be dispossessed without believed they were to be dispossessed without receiving the stipulated benefits. This state of state of the above was received, we have seen another letter from Mr. Worth, giving a more detailed account of the work. From this it appears that nine of those who have just joined the church at Sandy Ridge were apparently converted in connection with other congregations, but declined to unite with those churches on account of their connection with Slavery. tions, but declined to unite with those churches on account of their connection with Slavery.

Among the converts is one man, who, a few years since, was engaged with a mooh in driving two Christian Anti-Slavery ministers out of the State. He now appears to love the cause of truth and righteousness as much as he then opposed it.

To the several churches to which Mr. Worth ministers, there have been added in all about seventy members within the past six weeks, and they are looking for still further manifestations of God's grace in the conversion of souls. Indians; in Oregon two, with 3,200 Indians

KENTUCKY.—[From P. H. West, a Colporteur]
God is still with us. The cause of Christ and of suffering humanity is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before. To God be all the glory. Surely He has chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. The brethren have established regular prayer meetings in different neighborhoods, and the result is visible. Many are inquiring, "what must I do to be saved?"—and more heartfelt, fervent, wrestling, earnest, devotional \$21,2500; and in Utah, since 1853, \$172,000 wnat must I do to be saved?"—and more heartfelt, fervent, wrestling, earnest, devotional prayer I have never known.

In many places in this field are Sabbath schools in progress, and largely attended. I obtained from the A. R. Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, a small library of Art Society, Cincinnati, a small library of Art Society.

of national harmony and the friends of the Union in the South, who are opposed to the present corrupt and despotic Administration, may be able to contribute. But, if it were certain that not a single electoral vote could be relied on in a single Southern State, still it will be none the less necessary to organize a strong single in every State, is the South. It is estimated that under the act of March 3 tional part of the interest for six. Care must 1857, Minnesota will receive for the— Minnesota and Pacific railroad - 850,000
And its branch - 400,000
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley railroad
and its branch 150,000 site State legislation, so that the intercourse laws should be enforced upon the reservations within that State, and the Indian orphans could Making a total of - -- 1,400,000

be bound out for a term of years to upright and humane persons, to be taught suitable trades and occupations. Also, that the Pinas and Maricopa bands of Arizo should be furnished Amendads, the maps being incomplete and not finally acted upon.

Amendments of the pre-emption laws are recommended, with a view to uniformity in the system, and made to settle disputed rights and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

The adjustment of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Grant in the State of Wisconsin with agricultural implements, &c., as recom-mended by special agent Godard Baily, from whom alone all additional information, since the last annual report concerning the Indians in Arizona, has been obtained.

The Indians in New Mexico, with the exception of the Navajos, have been peaceable during the year. The citizens of that Terri-

ors is 684,269 acres.
Under the grant for the improvement of the

during the year. The citizens of that Territory have severely suffered from Indian depredations since its acquisition by the United States, and claims have been sent in, amounting to \$516,160.68. There appears to be a material improvement in the conduct of Indians in Utah, caused by the presence of our army in The question whether she is entitled to additional lands, and if so, to what quantity, depends upon the opinion of the Attorney Measures have been adopted to locate a third reserve for the Indians in Texas. No progress has been made in carrying out the provision in the act of March 3, 1857, for collecting the Land officers will be discontinued in districts but few of the lands remain unsold.

Southern Camanches and Watchetas on reservations south of the Arkansas river, and none can be made until the War Department is empowered to furnish adequate force for protec-Colonel Rector has effected the removal of nearly the whole of the Seminoles of Florida. By the 1st of July next, these surveys will west of Arkansas, at a very small cost.

Commissioner renews recommendation of last year, for the establishment of a Federal Court for the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and 30,000 acres. Surveyor General having abandoned his post. Surveys in California for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, cover 1,000,000 acres, making It is recommended that the killing of buffa loes, merely for their skins, should be prohib

The report is altogether an able one, and reflects great credit on Commissioner Mix, who

# THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Report of the Commissioner of the Gen eral Land Office covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept. 30, 1858, and gives a full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the Land Department of the Government, upon the subject of its varied and complicated jurisdic-

had the preparation of it.

During that period, there were 15,209,370, acres of public lands surveyed, which, with former surveys, made a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th Sept., 1858, which had

never before been offered at public sale.

During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 4-100, from which was realized \$2,534,192.20, located with military land warrants, \$6,983,110, and reported swamp-land and five have had their stipends increased. On grants of 1,401,565 8-100 acres, making an aggregate of cash sales, land-warrant locations, and swamp selections, of \$12,183,594.54.

The cash realized seems disproportioned to the quantity of land sold, but that is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of Aug. 4, 1854. were sold at the various graduated prices, \$14,724.29; and for the latter, \$334,450.85. the lowest price of 121 cents. 1,801,843,534 acres, of which there was sold at the lowest price of 12½ cents per acre deaths have been reported during the year in 10,068,480 25-100 acres. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a very considerable, not the greater, portion of the entries under that law have been made by unscrupulous individuals, in contravention of the law, and bought up by speculators who are relying upon is 1,345, and the pensions amount to the sum Congress for a confirmation of their entries.

The report presents the following summary under the several bounty land

of army pensioners now on the roll under all the acts is 10,723, and the sum of their stipends \$902,700.29. Thirty claims have been allowed in various States. The remainder, viz. \$7,088,407.80, is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress.

The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration, whether it will not be advisable, when the National Treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above sum of 17,092 doi: 10.1016/j.com. 1847 37.874 13,154,560 80,448 12,139.200 13,141.200 1552 179.2 693.449 201 555 227 908 28,727.010 160,440 19,734,110 67.458 892.9 0 to invalids of the navy, requiring \$1,485.50 per annum, and thirty-two for widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, &c., requiring the annual sum of \$6,696. The whole number of

terms: and rather than embarrass, and in some instances destroy, the settlers, it was decided to postpone the public sales in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota. Under the act of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed land to the States within which they are situated. General Land Office 55,129,492.13 acres; upon which patents and lists having the effect of patents have been issued for 36,086,898.34

Ohio rece	iv	20							Acres 54,438,1
Indiana									- 1,334,732.5
									- 3,243,891.4
Missouri				-			-	-	- 4,248,203.8
Alabama	-		-	-	-			-	- 2,595.5
Mississipp	ic			-		-	-		- 2,836,675.8
Iowa -			•		•		•	•	- 1,752,296.2
Louisians	١,	une	ler	act	of	18	49	-	10,660,398.3
Louisiana		une	ler	act	of	18	50		- 541,945.9
Michigan			-		•			-	- 7,273,724.7
Arkansas									-8,562,752.9
Florida							-	-	11,790,637.4
Wisconsi	n	-	-	-	•		•	-	- 2,827,199.1
The Co	m	mis	ssic	ner	re	nev	ws	the	recommenda

Oregon who formerly occupied the Rogue river, sin, Michigan, Mississippi, and Minnesota. The Umpqua and Willamette valleys, are now livalternate sections, within six miles of each side thereof, are granted, with the right of selecting, of Mountains. The country to which their titles within the limit of fifteen miles, other lands in were extinguished was rapidly filled up with an lieu of those which the United States may have sold, or otherwise disposed of, within the six-miles limit.

With the exception of two of the roads, the States have accepted the grants, the surveys of most of the roads have been made, and reported to the General Land Office, and the work connected with the adjustment of the grants assign ng to the States the granted lands, and restor ing to market the reserved Government lands, rapidly progressing.

Iowa receives for the-Dubuque Pacific railroad -686,523 400,000 lowa Central Air-line railroad - 400,000
- 252,656
- 2,476,321

2,476,321

on the subject, and it had not a subject, and it had not a subject, and it had not a subject.

subject, and it had not a subject and it had not a subject, and it had not a subject, and it had not a subject and it had not a subject, an Making a total of - -Alabama receives for the-Florida railroad, the Mobile and Gi-rard, and the Alabama and Tennes-

- 1.148.500 Florida receives for the-Florida and Alabama railroad - Florida and Alabama Gulf Central railroad Florida (estimated) -Making a total of - -- 1,374,465 Louisiana receives for the-

New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western railroads Vicksburg, Shrevesport, and Texas railroads 363.670 Making a total of - -Wisconsin receives for the-Crosse and Milwaukie railroad St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad Chicago, St. Paul, and Fon du Lac

Making a total of - - 2,225,000 It is estimated that Michigan will receive for er part of the— Chicago, St. Paul, and Fon du Lac railroad Frand Rapids and Indiana railroad Detroit and Milwaukie railroad --Point Huron and Milwaukie railroad Flint and Pere Marquette railroad -

be taken to separate the right-hand figure of the dollars, whether there be cents and mills in the given sum or not. LIFE .- The bread of life is love : the salt life is work; the sweetness of life, poesy; the water of life, faith.—Mrs. Jameson.

The report presents no estimate of the lands granted to the Southern Minnesota and Transit Railroads, the maps being incomplete and not and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I

River Improvement Grant, in the State of Wisconsin, is nearly completed. The area inuring to the State and her grant-

Des Moines river, the State of Iowa has realized 725,283,92 acres.

morning, evening, and during the nigit, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palius of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, etc., In Minnesota, surveys have been reported during the last fiscal year of 2,000,000 acres. During the year ending September 30, 1858, 20,000; over 7,000,000 acres have been surveyin which I saw the cases of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer, and, strange as it may appear, I derived more ed in Kansas and Nebraska—which, with prior surveys, make 15,000,000 surveyed, and ready benchi from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bot-tles of the Pain Killer, and am hearry, and enjoy better

have reached 20,000,000 acres.

In New Mexico, the surveys have gone up to No surveys have taken place in Utah, the

the aggregate of surveys in that State since 1851 89,000 miles, or nearly 24,000,000 acres. In Oregon, 350,000 acres have been surveyed during the last year, and the Commissioner calls particular attention to the necessity of extinguishing the agricultural interest of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies.

to widows of Revolutionary soldiers, for the ag-gregate annual sum of \$8,354.06, and thirty-five

have had their pensions increased in the further sum of \$2,070.35 per annum. The number of

Revolutionary soldiers yet alive and drawing pension; is 253, and the number of widows of

One hundred and eighty-seven claims have

been allowed to widows and orphans of the

army, whose yearly pensions amount to \$13,924.

of \$107,029.22 per annum. The whole number

claims to be allowed under this act is estimated

It appears that 398,980 acres of bounty land is yet due to officers and soldiers of the Revolu-

ion, and to soldiers in the late war with Great

Britian, which, if claimed, cannot be awarded

unless the time within which the warrant must

have been detected during the past year, covering 175,000 acres. Four of the perpetrators

have been convicted and sentenced; one has

escaped punishment under the statute limiting prosecutions to two years after the commission

of the offence, and thirteen others, against whom ndictments have been found, await trial. Be-

sides these, it is intimated that strong suspicions

exist against other parties, against whom the evidence is not yet sufficient to justify legal

proceedings.

The whole sum paid for pensions in money and land, estimating the land at \$1.25 per acre, is, up to this date, \$168,424,302.

muster a sufficient company in the evening for a ball, and serious apprehensions are entertained that the annual meeting will be given up—
"a cousummation" which many of the respectable inhabitants think "devoutly to be wished."

This age is less frivolous, in some respects, than the last; and even where pure religion has little influence, there is still a progress toward something higher and nobler than the pursuits

that once satisfied society.

The death of Mr. Asheton Smith, a noted

fox-hunting millionaire in Wales, has just called forth a well-written article in the Times,

pointing out the folly and the unworthiness of the life led by one who, with numerous good and amiable qualities and immense material wealth, was content, till fourscore, to occupy a place among his fellowmen, without having se-

mends.

104; and of the widows, 624.

#### PENSION OFFICE. Sold by all Stationers. Mr. Commissioner Whiting reports that the business of the Pension Office is up to date, and a material reduction of clerical force will soon

THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled from become necessary.

During the past year, 209 army invalid pensions have been added to the rolls, the aggregate of whose yearly stipends is \$18,775; the allowances of 35 have been increased in the further sum of \$1,386, and the whole number of preprint of the rolls. the wratings of eminent Southern men against Slave-By Daniel R. Goodloe. First edition 15 cents per ty, free of poetage. Second edition, enlarged by the lition of sixteen pages, and printed on fine paper, 25 ts. L. CLEPHANE,

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when fortunately I got hold of the "People's Painphlet,"

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annually thereafter. The whole number of claims to be allowed under this act is estimated to be not less than 3,000. The report asserts a saving to the Treasury of \$118,670.20 during the past year, as the result of the Secretary's decision to discontinue the practice, pronounced by the Attorney General to be illegal, of paying to the children of deceased Revolutionary soldiers and their widows the pensions they might have drawn, but did not claim, during their lifetime.

The whole number of bounty-land warrants issued during the year is 13,815, which require—acres of land to satisfy them. This, added to the quantity reported last year, makes the whole amount of public land granted by the United States for military services 62,739,362 acres. The number of bounty-land claims on the suspended files, under the acts of 1847 and 1855, which may or may not be established by further evidence, is about 74,000.

It appears that 398,980 acres of bounty land is yet due to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary to the content of the charter of the c

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and amiable qualities and immense material wealth, was content, till fourscore, to occupy a place among his fellow-men, without having seriously devoted himself to any one object in the world, save the pursuit of foxes. The Times expresses here, as it generally does, the public sentiment of the people of England.

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